



FACTORS AFFECTING OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AMONG THE WEAKER SECTIONS OF MALDA

ABSTRACT

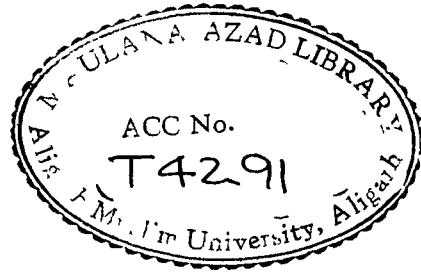
THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF
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IN
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THESIS SECTION

(ABSTRACT)

India after achieving the independence from the colonial rule made considerable progress and achieved levels of development. But the fruits of development could not reach to everyone equally and it entranced the gap between the poor and the rich. The weaker section of people who were neglected and economically worst off from time immemorial could not reap the fruits of development even after gaining assurances in the constitution of independent India. In spite of certain structural changes and new opportunity structure, the miserable condition of weaker sections could not be improved and in most cases the quality of life remained the same. The major reason of the perpetuation of poverty among weaker sections is the imbalance between explosion of population and the respective resources for its smooth survival. Population increased to an alarming extent while resources of livelihood, avenues of earning and other

required facilities are not increased upto that extent.

This created high degree of unemployment among the masses and generated keen competition. Persons belonging to upper and middle class have enough education and training to meet the prevailing competitions market while weaker sections and downtrodden who have no income even for two square meals a day, could equip their children with education and training for the competition. Consequently, the upper and middle class people succeeded to achieve higher positions and against it, the weaker sections and downtrodden are miserably fighting the war of their survival. As a result, the children of weaker sections instead of going to school, they go to the labour force market to sell their labour for the wages decided not in their favour. In these circumstances, social and occupational mobility is at lowest degree among the weaker sections.

The Indian villages, where a considerable size of population reside, failed to provide jobs to most of their population. Persons who own land are engaged in doing agriculture. Their economic condition could not be improved because they had to feed more persons,

while their quantity of land and production of crops remained the same. Apart from this, landless labourers increased day by day. In the village side, small scale industries could not be established which could provide jobs to the villagers. The traditional village occupations day by day become overcrowded. Such circumstances compelled the village people to move towards urban areas for their survivals. Those who took initiative in this direction succeeded to change their position to some extent.

A sociological perusal of the weaker sections indicate that the degree of social and occupational mobility among them is low. In spite of the developmental measures adopted by the government, still they could not be as mobile as desired. The analysis of the studies conducted on this subject find several reasons or factors which facilitate or impede occupational mobility among the weaker sections. These studies suggest two groups of factors where one group of factors facilitate upward occupational mobility, while other group of factors impede upward or responsible for downward mobility.

The factors which are responsible for upward mobility are such as (a) Education, (b) Higher Income, (c) Migration, (d) Better Opportunity, (e) Overcrowding in several traditional village occupations, (f) Desire to raise one's social status etc. The other groups of factors which impede mobility are : (a) Illiteracy, (b) Lower Income, (c) Birth in low caste or low class family, (d) Administrative inefficiency, (e) Economic dependence, (f) Absence of opportunity structure (g) Lack of proper leadership etc.

Indian society is characterised as a multi-segmental society. There are various forms of segments, groups and classes into which Indian population is divided and show variations. A high degree of social inequality exists among different peoples and groups. In spite of the efforts made by the government and other agencies, the gap between high and low and distance between rich and poor could not be shortened. It is thought necessary that at least lower sections of the population must be given special privileges, so that they may raise their status and be shortened the gap between rich and poor. This will also help the

reformers and planners to gear up the speed of the social transformation in Indian society. Further, it is also a matter of great importance for a student of social stratification and mobility as well is to find out the factors that facilitate or impede occupational mobility.

In this context, it is desirable to test the relevance and effectiveness of the factors which are mentioned above be studied in different milieu, situations and at different levels. This type of study provides enough data to assess the reliability of such factors. The present study attempts^t to find out the relevance and effectiveness of these factors for occupational mobility. It will give us an insight to understand the process of social transformation among the weaker section of Malda in particular and Indian society in general.

Objectives:

The major concern of the presen investigation is to assess and find out factors that facilitate or impede occupational mobility among the weaker sections. The analysis of the existing literature on this subject and

the studies conducted indicate variety of factors, which in one or the other way influence occupational mobility. The present study concentrates on some of these factors such as : education, migration, income, opportunity structure and desire to raise one's status which influence the mobility among the weaker sections in particular and society in general. Thus, the present study aims at achieving the following objectives:

- (1) To study the socio-demographic characteristics of five occupational groups of weaker sections i.e., Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Small Shopkeepers and to understand the inter-group variations.
- (2) To assess the levels of education among the weaker sections under study
- (3) To find out the role of education in facilitating occupational mobility among these occupational groups.
- (4) To study the extent of migration that takes place among these occupational groups.
- (5) To find out the impact of migration on occupational mobility among weaker sections.

- (6) To study the economic status of the above mentioned groups of weaker sections
- (7) To find out the role of economic status of the population under study in facilitating the occupational mobility.
- (8) To study the opportunity structure that exists in the society as perceived by the weaker sections.
- (9) To find out the role of opportunity structure in changing occupational status of the population under study.
- (10) To assess how far the five occupational groups of weaker sections are desirous to change their occupational status.
- (11) To find out the level of aspiration to change one's status that affects occupational mobility among the five occupational groups of weaker sections.

Research Tool:

In the light of studying the objectives, the precoded interview schedule was formed as a major tool for collecting data which included questions pertaining to the following areas:

- (1) Socio-demographic characteristics (i.e., age, sex, marital status, religion, caste, rural-rurban background, size and type of family, education, income and family monthly income).
- (2) Perception of education and its role (respondents' level of education, their perception about the role and utility of education in their life with particular reference to the achievement of success and status).
- (3) Migration (the degree and level of migration of the respondents, the place from where migration takes place, the reasons for migrating from the native place. Similarly, the levels of migration of respondents' fathers and from where they migrated, the reasons why respondents' fathers migrated from their native place).
- (4) Economic Status (The levels of income and economic status of respondents).
- (5) Perception of opportunity structure (Respondents' perception about the adequacy of opportunity structure that exists at the places of their work).

- (6) Desire to raise one's status (Respondents' desire to raise their occupational status, the attempt which they make and the measures which they adopt to change their occupation, the extent which they can go to change their occupational status.

Sampling Plan:

Malda town is the universe of the present study. The researcher selected this town as a universe due to several reasons. First, he had already conducted a survey on weaker sections of Malda town to find out the degree and extent of occupational mobility among them during the course of his M. Phil degree. Thus, he has adequate knowledge of the field and have good rapport with the population under study. Secon, the researcher himself belongs to the district of Malda and also well acquainted with the socio-demographic language as well. Further, it is more convenient and economical to the researcher to collect data from his home town. The data was collected from the 300 respondents who were selected for the purpose of study.

Presentation of Data:

The data collected through the administration of the interview schedule have been statistically analysed and presented in tabular form. In the tables, the frequencies (f) and their corresponding percentages (%) have been given. The mean has been obtained whenever necessary. Case histories have also been cited to highlight the main features of the study.

Analysis of Data:

The data on the basis of tables and statistical inferences have been analysed. The characteristics of the data and the direction to which they lead have been given in respective chapters. While interpreting data impressionistic and subjective interpretation have been avoided. Only factual analysis and the conclusion arising out of that have been presented. The X^2 test has also been used wherever necessary.

Findings :

The mean age of the total population is 47 years. Out of the five occupational groups sweeper is the only

group among whome both the sex i.e., male and female representation is found. It indicates that both male and female are engaged in this sweeping occupation. Overall, majority of the total population are Hindus. In the entire sample 83.33 percent are Hindus and 16.67 percent are Muslims. These five occupational groups are from twelve different castes. These are Brahmin, Kayasta, Dom, Teli, Napit, Malakar, Dhopa, Hari, Baniya, Muchi, Sarnakar and Sudra. Dom has the highest (20.66%) representation in the entire sample while Brahmin has got the third position (11.00%). Muslims could not specify their caste. The family size of sweepers is the biggest (6) and it is smallest (4) among Peons. The average family size of the total population is of 5 members. The majority percentage (90.67%) of the total population have nuclear family. The highest illiteracy and the lowest level of education are found among the sweepers, while highest level (upto high school) of education is found among the Peons. In the entire sample only (24.00%) respondents are educated upto the high school.

The majority of the respondents of all the five occupational groups agree that success is possible only through education and still it plays a vital role in achieving the profitable occupations or better jobs.

The majority of respondents wanted to have higher education and vocational training. But, due to poverty and lack of opportunity could not achieve it. Apart from this, few percentages did not like to take education or vocational training due to lack of proper guidance.

The majority percentage of all the five occupational groups agree that education gives perfection to the human being, it certainly develops new abilities, helps to lead honourable life and also helps to attain better position in the society. Apart from this, it is also understood that education is still useful if it is acquired in good institution

Statistically, it has been found important as the value of X^2 is (9.48) which is significant at 0.01% level or $P < 0.001$. It testifies that education plays a major role in moulding the personality and providing better opportunities in life. The statistical test also indicates that education and occupational mobility have a positive association.

The majority of respondents i.e., 60.67% of the entire sample is migrants and 39.33% are non-migrants. Among

the migrants most of them came from Bihar state and lowest percentage (12.71%) of them have come from out of the town. Out of the total migrants population, majority respondents have rural background, while 43.33% have urban background.

The majority of the migrants left their native place due to poverty and the temptation of better jobs and remuneration.

The majority of the respondents' fathers are non migrants and few percentages of them are migrants. Among the migrants (respondents' fathers), majority of them migrated from out of the province, from the Bihar state. The highest percentage of respondents' fathers (migrants) had rural background. The respondents' fathers migrated due to poverty, unstable job and the temptation of better jobs.

Statistically, it has been found important by the χ^2 value (5.57), which is significant at 5% level or $P < 0.05$. It testifies that migration and occupational mobility have a positive relation.

In the entire sample, majority (29.00%) of the respondents' monthly income is Rs. 500-700/-. The

average monthly income of the total population is Rs. 706/-. The levels of income of individuals highly influence the social and economic status of persons.

Statistically, it has been found important by the value of χ^2 (86.84), which is significant at 0.01% level or $P < 0.001$. It testifies that level of monthly income and occupational mobility are associated positively.

Out of the total sample, majority of the respondents' family monthly income is Rs. 500-900/-. Their average family monthly income is Rs. 918/-. The family monthly income is also equally important for social and economic status of persons.

Statistically it has also been tested.

The highest percentage (51.33%) of the total respondents have a feeling that they have no opportunity to earn their livelihood at their native place, while, lowest percentage (14.67) of them have positive opinion about it.

The majority of the total population agree that occupations are overcrowded and have a dim chance of new addition in the existing labour market situation in their native place.

The highest percentage (50.66%) of the total respondents agree that it is very difficult to get job in the native place.

It may be concluded that due to lack of proper opportunity, non-availability of job and overcrowdedness in the labour market, people migrated from their native place. It is also understood that those who succeeded to overcome these problems have become upward mobile in the occupational hierarchy and those who could not do so remained immobile in ladder of occupational, income and prestige hierarchy.

The majority of respondents (79.67%) of all the five occupational groups are interested to change their present occupation, while 20.33% do not want.

Those who want to change their occupation, majority of them (42.25) argue that due less earning from their present occupation they want to change it.

Those who do not want to change their occupation, among them two equal highest percentages (29.50%) of respondents reason that they--do not want to change their present occupation because they have not enough resources and proper opportunity to change it.

The higher (28.04%) percentage of the total respondents reply that they tried for another job in order to change their present occupation.

The highest percentage (59.00%) of the entire sample agree to do hard work to achieve better occupations, while, lowest percentage (5.33%) of them have different attitude towards it.

In the entire sample, the higher percentage (57.33) is ready to take risk to enter into the new profession, while lowest percentage (9.34%) of them is not ready to take risk.

The above findings lead the researcher to conclude that mostly respondents are desirous to change their occupations in order to earn more and enhance social prestige to lead a honourable life in the society. It is also understood from the present findings that as much as the respondents are diserious to change their met the required endeavour or efforts to achieve their longing goals. In fact, those who are desirous as well as succeeded to overcome their prevailing problems and hurdles, have become occupationally upward mobile. This has been proved statistically proved.

RECOMMENDATION:

A sociological perusal of the present investigation creates avenues for further research on the variables which has not been encompassed under this study. The conclusion of the research findings suggests that apart from education, migration, economic status, opportunity structure and desire to raise one's status, other variables which lead to upward occupational mobility may also be studied to assess the relevance, utility and effectiveness of these variables. Besides these, some exclusive studies may also be conducted on the factors which affect downward mobility. The present piece of investigation also provokes to conduct a comparative study on occupational mobility among weaker sections (lower class), middle class and upper class of the society. As occupation is one of the most important determinant of individual's social and economic status in the society, as such, if we study occupational mobility, it will give us an insight to understand how social status and economic status changes from time to time of these three social classes (i.e., lower class, middle class and upper class). It will also help the

reformers, planners and researchers to examine the nature of inequality which exists in these groups of social classes in particular and Indian society in general.



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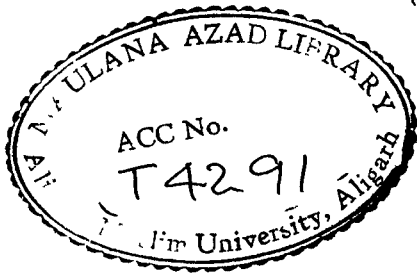
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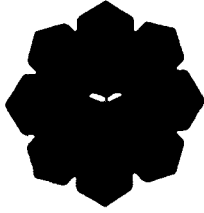
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**For the Everlasting
Memory of
My Parents**



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الجامعة الإسلامية العالمية
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
يُونَيْبَرَسِيَّتِي إِسْلَامِيَّةً إِنْتَارَابَجِيَا

Our Reference
(Rujukan Kami)

Date September 2, 199.
(Tarikh)

Certified that Mr. Saidur Rahman has worked under my supervision on "Factors Affecting Occupational Mobility Among Weaker Sections of Malda" for his Ph.D degree. He collected original data and made full use of them. The work is original and suitable for the award of Ph.D degree in Sociology.

(DR. JAMIL FAROOQUI)

SUPERVISOR

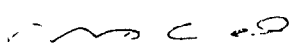
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Dated..January..8.,.1993

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(Prof. NOOR MOHAMMAD)

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(SAIDUR RAHMAN)

INTRODUCTION

Society, generally, consists of series of strata that place individuals at a particular ladder of prestige and determine their position in the structure of prestige hierarchy. This, in sociological framework, refers to stratification which indicates "the unequal placement and rewards of members of a society in the various levels of occupations".¹ The stratification of a society, Lipset and Bendix observe appears as "pyramid or diamond"² bases most of the population are

1. M.M. Tumin, Mobility: Patterns and Structures, Melvin M. Tumin (Ed.) **Readings on Social Stratification**, 1970, P. 290.

2. S.M. Lipset and R. Bendix, Introduction, in Seymour Martin Lipset and Reinhard Bendix (Ed.), **Social Mobility in Industrial Society**, University of California Press, Barkeley and Los Angeles, 1967, P. 1.

placed at the bottom and a small members occupy the top. The other feature of the system of stratification is the process of movement from one position to another. This, we find upto a considerable degree in modern societies which are comparatively open and provide greater facilities to their members for improving their position. This process is identified as mobility which indicates movement in and out of the position which individuals occupy in the society. It is "the process by which individuals move from one position to another in society -- positions which by general consent have been given specific hierarchical values".³ In the study of social mobility sociologists, generally, analyse the movement of individuals from position having a particular rank or prestige to position having a different rank or prestige either of high or of low order in the social system.

Social mobility exists almost in every society. Its degree is lowest in traditional society where the position of a man is by and large determined by his birth in a particular group. It exists in high degree

3. Ibid, PP. 1-2.

in modern and complex society where a man is free to achieve positions of his efforts in social system. In such society, the social structure is of different type and provides better avenues to improve ones position and makes his life comfortable. There are two basic factors that help to exist social mobility in society. The first is the changes required demanded for performance from the position which individuals occupy. This is due to the broad changes that take place in organisation and technology and other aspects of social structure which demand for an effective role to achieve the intended goal. Those who occupy high position by tradition have no competants to meet the challenges which these positions entail. As a matter of fact, the individuals from lower rank who are capable of meeting new demands, come forward, attack the traditional prestige of hierarchy and due course take the leadership. Secondly, there are constant shifts in the supply of talent. In fact, talent, intelligence and ability are not the domain of a particular group or class. Though some of the groups monopolise the opportunities for education and training. It is often observed and many contemporary studies suggest that many of those with high abilities belong to the lower

strata. The chance for potential leaders to develop the skills which will take them from the ranks may be small but sooner or later will break through. However, a group emerges and challenges the existing order.

Theories of social mobility, in the beginning are influenced by Darwinian approach. Spencer, Marx, Sumner and Cooley share the view that power struggle and even Fraud also account for changes in position of strata. On the other hand Marx and Veblen lay some stress on mobility opportunities also which technological developments provide. The study of social mobility entered into a new face with the explanation of stratification provided by Pareto⁴ and Mosca.⁵ They explained mobility as an access to position of crucial power and authority. They identified such groups as the 'governing elite' or the 'ruling class'. They find that upward mobility is a necessary process in society. Pareto enunciated an important and interesting theoretical framework according to which elites were replaced by non-elites. He opined that each stratum in society contains person with the distribution of values and attitudes and

4. Vilfredo Pareto, **The Mind and Society**, translated by Andrew Bongiorno and Arthus Livingston, Harcourt, Brace, New York, 1935, 4 volumes, Vol. 4 Par, 2179, 2227, 2415, 2482-2484.

5. Gaeton Mosca, **The Ruling Class**, translated by Hannakhahn Mc. Graw-Hill, New York, 1939, PP. 72-126.

form "residues". According to the change in conditions and situations the dominant character of a elite inevitably becomes out moded unless the elite stratum is rewanished with non-elites who possess appropriate qualities and skills. He also found that socio-cultural conditions of class circulation were significant, with the condition that how elites reacted and responded to the situation.

Sociologists, after Pareto neglected social mobility for a long time, as such no important theory could be developed. Most of the studies were conducted on the amount of occupational mobility. In fact, sociologists during the period between world wars were much concerned with the class conflict and classification of data rather than stratification of mobility. However, Sorokin came on a fore front and presented another significant theory which considered as an extention of Pareto's theory in two respects. He first pointed out the mechanisms or processes by which mobility between strata occurs. They, according to him are the "channels of vertical circulation" relate to military ecclesiastical, educational and familial aspects and vary time to time and society to society. The important points are , how people from lower strata are moved upward and how they developed capabilities to

achieve high statuses. The quality and quantity of movement in higher statuses depend upon the nature and organisation of these mechanisms and channels of mobility. Thus, Sorokin considered the composition and objective of structures in such channels as determinants of mobility. The other significant point in Sorokin's analysis is the demand or need for mobility. He attributed the presence of mobility to lower net replacement rates in upper strata and normal changes in evaluation of focal skills which results in shifting appreciation of those in favoured and more ordinary strata.⁶

The sociological study of social mobility is by and large, concerned with the occupational mobility.⁷ Most of them tried to rank occupations by prestige levels and not by other indicators, particularly of skill, income or span of control. Occupational prestige indicators are, according to surveys of attitude of a

6. Thomas, Fox and S.M. Miller, Intra-country Variations: Occupational Stratification and Mobility, in Melvin M Tumin (Ed.) *Readings on Social Stratification*, P. 311.331.

7. Pitirim A. Sorokin, *Social Mobility*, Harper, New York, 1927, Ch. 15.

national cross-section, adequate summaries of other dimensions of job positions. The studies of social mobility before World War second were related to occupations. They investigated the social origins of different occupational groups, employees of single factory or inhabitant of a single community. Since then fifteen different national survey in eleven countries were conducted at different span of time. They have collected fruitful information about the occupations or respondents and the occupations of their fathers from representative sample of the population. Apart from this, a number of studies were also conducted in different cities of various countries. These investigators help us to compare the variations that exist in occupational mobility and find out the major differences during the past half centuries. In fact the exact comparison of findings in different countries is difficult because many of the studies employed different systems for classifying occupations which can not be compared with each other. At the same time the occupation of respondent and father are not similar. However, Lipset and Bendix⁸ developed certain

8. S.M. Lipset and R. Bendix, **Social Mobility in Industrial Society**, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1967, P. 14.

criteria for comparative analysis and for this purpose they have reduced the occupational categories for most countries to three levels i.e. manual, non-manual and farm occupations. They assumed that a move from manual to non-manual employment constitutes upward mobility among males. They set forth following reasons in favour of their contentions:

1. "Most male non-manual occupations have more prestige than most manual occupations even skilled one,
2. Among males, white collar position generally leads to higher income than manual employment,
3. Non-manual positions in general require more education than manual positions,
4. Holders of non manual positions, even low pay white collar jobs are more likely than manual workers to think of themselves as a member of the middle class and to act out middle class role in their consumption pattern.
5. Low-level non-manual workers are more likely to have political attitudes which resemble these or their upper middle-class than those of manual working class.⁹

9. Ibid., PP. 14-15.

The basis of distinction between different occupations is the manual and non-manual work and considered as an indicator of low and high status. Accordingly some non manual positions which have lower status than some manual occupations are classified in the high group.

Movement of Individuals in the Hierarchy of Social Positions:

The movement of individuals from one social position to another depends on individual's talent, ability, skill and his capacity of struggle to achieve high positions. At the same time it also depends on the structural features of a society which provide opportunity of access to the different social position as well as to incumbency of the different social roles. The significant issues in the sociological analysis of social mobility are: how does an individual come to have a given social position and how does he come to belong to a social stratum. The common sense explanation is that the issues relate to individual possession or lack of possession of certain attributes: wealth or property, attractive work or occupation,

desirable income or style of life, education or skills, power or influence, properly located residence, appropriate religious or ethnic origin and the right friends associations and contacts.¹⁰ But a depth study of these attributes indicates that they are associated with a given social position or stratum which provides opportunities to develop them.

There are three important explanations of individuals movement to high social positions. These are, in fact three different situations which we frequently observe in our daily life, and which help individuals to achieve and occupy positions different from the existing one.

There is a situation where birth in a particular group itself is sufficient to determine individual's social position as it provides certain privileges and abilities which enhance his position. One may be rich or poor, male or female, black or white and Brahmin or Sudra. These attributes are identified by sociologists as ascribed basis of position and status attainment.

10. Judah Matras, **Social Inequality, Stratification and Mobiltiy**, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1975, P. 256.

In other situation birth is not itself a position determining factor. In such cases persons are born, not with position determining attributes themselves but into families or groups in which membership promises favourable access certain attributes. Here belongingness to certain groups or association with particular organisation gives a person special opportunities earning money, getting an education, or for attaining influence or power. These attributes constitute particularistic bases of position and status attainment.

Apart from this, there is a situation where individuals may attain high attributes and position by their own actions and efforts: by earning handsome amount of money, by obtaining a high paying job, by being elected to office and by some other unique achievements. These are the achieved bases of position and status attainment.

The factors influencing the attainment of social position and status relate in one or the other way, to one of the above bases. The achieved bases of position and status, in modern social analysis, are considered as consistant with the egalitarian values, images and ideologies while the ascribed bases are viewed as

inconsistent with these values. Particularistic bases are viewed both as consistent and inconsistent with egalitarian view. Generally particularistic bases are considered under the category of ascribed bases as they are non-achieved.

Ascribed Bases of Position and Status:

The elaborate discussion of ascription of social status social role and social position, we find in Linton's¹¹ analysis of role and status. He assumes that society functions more smoothly if its members are perfectly adjusted to their statuses and roles. He further justifies the ascriptive bases as such:

"The individuals formation of habits and attitudes begin at birth and, other things being equal, the earlier his training for [position] can begin the more successful it is likely to be. At the same time, no two individuals are alike, and a [position] which will be congenial to one may be

11. Ralph Linton, *The Study of Man*, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1936, PP. 114-115.

quite uncongenial to another. Also there are in all social system, certain roles which require more than training for their successful performance.¹²

Linton distinguishes between ascribed and achieved positions and explains the relevance of both of them in the structural pattern of the society. He observes:

"Societies have met the dilemma by developing two types of statuses [positions], the ascribed and achieved. Ascribed statuses are those which are assigned to individuals without reference to their innate differences as abilities. They can be predicted and trained for from the moment of birth. The achieved statuses are at minimum, those requiring special qualities, although they are not necessarily limited to these. They are not assigned to individuals from birth but are left open to be filled through competition and individual effort".¹³.

Linton elaborates four bases of ascription: sex; age; family relations and birth into an established social

12. Ibid., P. 114.

13. Ibid., P. 115.

group such as caste, estate or sometimes, social class which determine the type of work and occupation roles concerning household tasks and care of children and roles involving supernatural power, informational and advisory tasks, medicine and magic, economic and political authority and guardianship of group mores, norms, values or customs. According to him social factors are also used in many societies as the basis of ascribing functional position. According to his analysis social system develops keeping in view the capabilities of average individual who can be trained to occupy any position and perform any role properly.

Parsons expands the concept of social position, role and status and highlighted social and cultural importance. He considers ascription as the classification and evaluation of individuals not according to their educational, occupational, or other personal actions and achievements but rather on the basis of their personal characteristics; sex, age, religion, and place of birth.

The important contribution of Parson in the explanation of patterned variables, one of them is ascription versus achievement by which he proposes to evaluate incumbents of social positions and further bases such

evaluation on the achievement or performance of the incumbent or on his qualities or ascribed attributes. However, both Linton and Parsons consider ascription of social position as a form of backwardness and non modernity. It is not only unfair but also inconsistent with notions of individual initiative, ability and merit. It further encourages the recruitment of inefficient persons for specialised jobs which in the longer run affect the functioning of the society and damages its structure.

Leon Mayhew¹⁴ presents a systematic analysis of ascription of modern societies. He finds that various forms of ascription contribute to the solution of functional problems faced by social systems. He follows Parsons view of ascription as fusion of distinct functions in the same structural need and considers it as the source of the staying power and functional capacity of ascription. Mayhew further observes that the Parsonian four functional requisite

14. Leon Mayhew, Ascription in Modern Societies, *Sociological Inquiry*, 38, Spring, Reprinted in *The Logic of Social Hierarchies*, (Eds.), E.O. Lamman, P.M. Siegel, and R.W. Hodge, Markham, Chicago, 1970, P. 318.

of societies- adaptation, goal attainment, integration and pattern maintenance play significant role in modern societies as well as traditional one.

Another important study relating to the ascription bases of attainment of social position is conducted by E. Digby Baltzell.¹⁵ He studied American upper class traced its origin and described its position in the social structure. "Philadelphia Gentlemen" who constitute the upper class are unique because their wealth, social position, power and authority are inherited. Baltzell finds distinction between the elite and upper class. According to him elites are the leaders in their respective walk of life, they take decision in different spheres and influence others by their actions. Their domination is not due to their social origin or family position but by their distinguished actions.

He also explains that elite comprise the individuals who are:

15. E.D. Baltzell. *Philadelphia Gentlemen*, Glancoe III, Free Press, 1985, P. 5.

...Leaders in their chosen occupations or professions; they are the final decision makers in the political, economic or military spheres as well as leaders in the law, engineering, medicine, education, religion, and the arts. Regardless of social origin or family position, whether Negro, Gentile or Jew all successful and productive men and women are included within our elite concept.¹¹⁶

In contrast to this, the upper class to him is composed of families:

...Whose members are descendants of successful individuals (elite members) of one, two, three, or more generations ago. These families are at the top of the social class hierarchy; they are brought up together, are friends and are inter-married one with another; and finally, they maintain a distinctive style of life and a kind of primary group solidarity which sets them apart from the rest of the population.¹⁷

Upper class has its own particular style of life with a certain social isolation, solidarity and

16. *ibid*, p.6

17. *ibid*, p.7

privileged association while elites are associated with personal excellence, achievement and decision making. In fact members of the upper class usually enjoy the benefits of their inherited position though they do not achieve any distinction. Baltzell also finds remarkable overlap between the elite and upper class.

Apart from this we find another important study relating to upper class by G. William Domhoff.¹⁸ He studied the upper class, its participation in public affairs and its relation to the power elite. He identifies upper class in America as the governing class as it not only controls the major non-governmental organisation such as large corporations, foundations and private universities but it also dominates the political process. The members of upper class also hold important offices of the government, make decisions, shape policies and influence the administration of government. Domhoff opines that the power elite serves the interest of the upper class and is its "operating arm". He also finds some mobility from lower strata into the upper class.

18. G.W. Domhoff, *The Higher Circles, The Governing Class in America*, RandomHouse, New York, 1970, PP. 104-105.

but it is negligible and have almost no impact on the upper class.

In the present discussion the concept of "strategic elites" presented by Suzanne Keller¹⁹ is very significant. According to him strategic elite is other than ruling elite and consists of those people who excell in different fields of life, arts, business, juournalism, literature, military, religion and science. The important features of Kellers analysis is that he explains with the help of useful data the ascribed and achieved factors in the recruitment of strategic elites. He describes nativity, rural-urban origins, religious affiliation, and specially, social origin as indicated by fathers occupations as ascirbed fators. Keller observes that privileged group, no doubt plays an important role in the attainment of social position but it is possible due to the modern technological changes to achieve elite status without privileged origins. The wealth and high social status no longer determine access to the top positions in business, politics and culture.

19. Suzanne Keller, **Beyond the Ruling Class; Strategic Elites in Modern Society**, Random House, New York, 1963, PP. 310-312.

The contemporary researches on access to social positions and status attainment largely relate to the entrance into the respective occupational strata. Most of them used occupations and occupational groups to point out social inequality and demonstrate set of occupational grouping as a strata system. Some of them tried to measure the prestige of occupational groups and socio-economic status. These studies help to find out factors affecting attainment of occupational socio-economic status. Judah Matras analyses those factors and describes them as such:

1. The individual occupational status and the occupational status of parents;
2. His own education. ...
3. His residential history.
4. The size of his family orientation.
5. His race, ethnicity, national origin, region, and community size are tied;
6. His marital status, the size of his family of procreation.
7. His intelligence
8. His motivation or aspirations.
9. His age, year of birth and year of entrance into the working force.²⁰

20. Judah Matras, op.cit. p.273.

Particularistic Bases of Position and Status:

In modern societies social inequality is based on universalistic traits, ability, skill, experience, educational level and vocational training. The economists give the notion of labour market where individuals offer their labour, skills and experience in exchange for wages or salaries which are determined by market force. A free labour market is identified as universalistic social system where an employer hires for a certain wages anyone who is competent to perform the required task and willing to work for such wage. In such labour market social position and status are determined by achieved qualification, skills and experience. As such social positions are accorded to anyone who possesses the requisite skill and ability. But in practice it is not true in all cases. We have witnessed that social position and status are not equally accessible to all possessing the exact qualification and employer might decline to hire a women and old person and a member of other caste and religion. He might prefer employing such persons who are his kith and kin or members of his book. It may also be possible that he might wish to employ only a graduate of his own alma mater. The employer when

chooses an employee on the basis of some particularistic consideration promotes the loyalty which he expects in exchange for the wage or salary he pays. Modern societies exhibit the traits of universalistic social system. In such societies as Parsons²¹ observes there has been a decline of inherited or ascriptive bases of inequality. While achievement based inequalities are fully legitimised, structural pattern in such societies is based on the principle of equality of opportunity. This is the reason that Blau and Duncan find universalistic in industrial societies. They observe:

"The growing emphasis on rationality and efficiency inherent in this spread of universalism finds expression in rapid technological progress and increasing division of labour and differentiation generally as standards of efficiency are applied to the performance of tasks and allocation of manpower for them".²²

21. T.Parsons Equality and Inequality in Modern Society, or Social Stratification Revisited, **Sociological Inquiry**. 40, Spring, 1970.

22. P.M. Blau and O.D. Duncan, **The American Occupational Structure**, John Wiley, New York, 1967, p. 429

Parsons, however, finds that kinship system plays an important role to continue intergenerational ascriptive traits and inequalities. Membership in advantage group constitute an ascriptive bases which still affects current or future status opportunities. Judah²³ feels that Parsons and Blau and Duncan ignore the areas of overlap between particularistic and universalistic structure and mechanism of occupational recruitment.

Achieved Bases of Position and Status:

Modern era is characterised by new concepts and ideologies. The concepts of equality, fraternity and liberty gained popularity and get expression in social systems. It is thought necessary to remove the hurdles and obstacles in the path of man's progress and development. Thus serious attempts have been made to remodel our social structure in order to provide necessary benefits and comfort to human beings. Consequently, certain changes take place in the system of stratification which in due course of time acquire universalistic traits. Stratification in modern societies is based on the fact that every individual

23. Judah Matras, op.cit., p. 285.

should enjoy equal opportunity of progress and development and make their life more and more comfortable. The structural traits of modern society have certain basic features which help individuals to achieve high attributes and thus attains high positions. Kingsley Davis²⁴ explains in detail the problem of achievement of social position and status. He lays stress on institutionalisation of achievement by which people attain positions. He finds that people use institutional mechanism to get edge over others and to get a place in the system. He observes:

In any society, no matter how rigid, there is knowledge of individual accomplishment and individual failure... There are always men who are so cunning, so energetic and so drivingly ambitious that they become leaders despite every known obstacle. The history of all lands and all times is studied with their names, for they are the men who make history. They are the men who can use the institutional machinery, whatever its form, to control other people and can subtly change the system in order to give themselves a place in it.

24. Kingsley Davis, **Human Society**, Macmillan, 1948, PP. 11-12.

Our present interest, however, lies not in the exceptional individual but in the institutional order itself. ...We must ask to what extent the social system institutionalises the recognition of achievement. To what extent does it provide for an orderly legitimate change in status according to the individuals' manifestation of talent and effort? If the social system encourages its members in this way it... will make use of [the exceptional person's] capacities for common social ends. It will also make use of people who would not have the genius to overcome great obstacles but who, with encouragement, can put into effect very useful capacities.... Finally, by providing for an orderly change of status the social system can prevent the filling of high positions by incompetents.²⁵

Davis feels that it is difficult to determine why some societies institutionalise achieved status and other do not. However some factors may be associated with such institutionalization. He finds that the emphasis on achieved status in particular societies may be associated with dangerous pursuits such as hunting,

25. Ibid., PP. 113-114.

raids and deep sea fishing. In comparison to it the emphasis on a achieved status in literate society may be related to commerce, extreme division of labour of labour, urban condition of life and rapid social change. Davis also elaborates three kinds of positions which are based on achievement. One kind of position is that which require unusual talent, e.g. musician, writer, athlete and artist. On the other hand there are positions which require informal and spontaneous popular approval e.g. entertainer and political leader.

Apart from this there are positions which require long and costly education e.g. Lawyer, Doctor and Engineer. The achievement of social position according to Davis is competition process and the outcome of competition is to be assessed on the basis of merit and achievement alone.

Another significant work related to achieved social position of Talcot Parsons²⁶ who elaborates the achievement factors in the attainment of social position and status. In his important paper "revised analytical approach to the theory of social

26. Talcot Parsons, A Revised Analytical Approach to the Theory of Social Stratification in **Class, Status and Power: A Reader in Social Stratification**, eds. R. Bendix and S.M. Lipset, Glencoe Ill., Free Press, 1953, P. 126.

stratification" he relates status attainment to achievement in two ways. First he explains distinct group in American society; (A) Organizations where roles are organised mainly on occupational roles. Business, farms and schools are its example; (b) associations where roles are organised as membership roles but often also as occupational roles, e.g. Churches and political units; and (c) defused solidarities such as kinship, ethnic or local community groups. Parsons observes that occupationally organised groups are dominant from two point of views. First, occupational roles are related to direct institutionalization of the societal value system and second, the normal adult male is the incumbent of full time occupational role. Thus individual status in the occupational system depends upon his production contribution to the organisation, his capacity of performance and his achievement on behalf of the organisation.

In the second place parsons views that mobility opportunities associated with settlement of new areas or the successive wave of emigration are diminished in the United States as there is an apparent shift by which mobility through educational system has been

greatly increasing and gaining importance. The individuals' capacity to avail these opportunities according to Parsons depend upon motivation for mobility.

Blau and Duncan²⁷ use a new term: "sequential process of status attainment" to distinguish between ascriptive and achievement basis. They describe:

Stratification system may be characterised in various ways. Surely one of the most important has to do with the process by which individuals become located, or locate themselves, in positions in the hierarchy comprising the system. At one extreme we can imagine that the circumstance of person's birth -- including the person's sex and perfectly predictable sequence of age levels through which he is destined to pass - suffice to assign him unequivocally to a ranked status in a hierarchical system. At the opposite extreme his prospective adult status would be wholly problematic and contingent at the time of birth. Such status would become

27. Blau and Duncan, Op. Cit.

entirely determinate only as adulthood was reached, and solely as a consequence of his own actions taken freely - that is, in the absences of any constraints deriving from the circumstances of his birth or rearing... Whenever the stratification system of any moderately large and complex society is described, it is seen to involve both ascriptive and achievement principles.²⁸

The important feature of the analysis presented by Blau and Duncan is that they consider the importance of ascriptive and achieved dimensions of the status attainment as an empirical one. They believe that the importance can quantitatively be assessed. They found a sequence of stages in the whole span of individuals life cycle which includes birth, childhood, socialization, schooling, job seeking occupational achievement and formation of new family. Blau and Duncan worked out to measure these sequences. They state:

We think of the individual's life cycle as a sequence in time that can be described, however,

28. Op. Cit. P. 163.

politically and crudely, by a set of classificatory or quantitative measurements at successive stages... Given this scheme, the questions we are continually raising in one form or another are: how and to what degree do the circumstances of birth condition subsequent status? And how does status attained (whether by ascription or achievement) at one stage of the life cycle affect the prospects for a subsequent stage?²⁹

The modern ideology of providing equal opportunity to all the members of society for improvement of this position and status as well as their development is considered vital or social justice and viewed essential for the democratic political structure. It indicates that individuals should obtain social position on the basis of merit and ability. It is not just and fair system but also efficient in the urban and highly differentiated society. The problem which often bothers sociologists is the assessment of extent to which merit and ability actually lead to social position in real situation. The assessment of

29. Op. Cit.

achievement factors for status and position attainment is based on the mechanism by which their effects are measured. Various studies have been conducted and various techniques have been developed to measure the relevance and the effectiveness of the factors. The gist of the empirical studies are as follows:

1. The studies conducted by O.D. Duncan³⁰, by Sewell, Haller and Portes³¹ and by Sewell, Haller and Ohlendorf³² measure intelligence and the attainment of occupational position and income and finds that intelligence and the mental ability is co-related with the origin variables. These studies further find the effect of intelligence on occupational and income attainment as important and significant independently as well as couple with other factors.
2. In the studies done by Sewell and others, the effect of mental ability on educational and occupational attainment is found to be less,

30. O.D. Duncan, Ability and Achievement, *Eugenics Quarterly*, 15, 1968, PP. 1-11.

31. W.H. Sewell, A.O. Haller, and A. Portes, The Educational and Early Occupational Attainment Process, *American Sociological Review*, 34, 1969, PP. 82-92.

32. W.H. Sewell, A.O. Haller and G.W. Ohlendorf, The Educational and Early Occupational Attainment Process: Replication and Revision, *American Sociological Review*, 35, 1970, PP. 1014-27.

while its effect on academic performance that elementary and secondary school is found to be strong. Further its influence both on occupational and educational aspirations and educational and educational and occupational attainment is done by academic performance.

3. Duncan's analysis explains the importance of intelligence when supplemented the educational attainment. He finds that intelligence alone is more important for educational attainment than fathers education. Duncan observes that "progress through the grades of the school system is influenced at least as much by how bright you are as by who you are."³³
4. Duncan presents a model of measurement through which he studies "early and latter intelligence" and finds that early intelligence directly influence education and latter intelligence indirectly influence occupational and income attainment.
5. Education directly effects occupational attainment upto a great extent and indirectly

33. Duncan, Op. Cit., P. 8.

effects income through the occupational attainment variables.

6. Mental ability according to Duncan's observation influences the attainment of social position and status.
7. The socio-economic (SES) rating scale for occupations developed by Duncan makes it possible to find out association between aspiration and educational and occupational attainment.
8. Christopher Jencks³⁴ and his associates observe that inequality of educational opportunity is not a major cause nor even statistically the major component of inequality in occupational status or income in United States. They assert (a) occupational status is strongly related to educational attainment, (b) occupational status is more closely related than to anything else we can measure. There are still great status differences among persons with the same educational attainment, (c) Variations in

34. Christopher, Jencks, et al, **Inequality : A Reassessment of the Effect of Family and Schooling in America**, Basic Books, New York, 1972, Ch. 6.

income are even harder to account for than variations in occupational status. Family background, mental ability, formal educational attainment and occupational statics are not responsible for variation in men's income. It may depend on types of competents which have nothing to do with these factors.

Factors of Occupational Mobility:

The important point in the analysis of occupational mobility is to assess the factors that facilitate or adversely affect occupational mobility. It is not sufficient for a student of social stratification to study only degree of mobility that takes place in the life of an individual or a group at particular span of time. In order to understand the process of social transformation, it is necessary to find out how individuals move upward or downward in the hierarchy of social positions and what affect or influence them to do so. A considerable number of studies have been conducted in Indian situation to study and analyse various aspects of occupational mobility in both rural and urban settings. The studies related to caste and occupational mobility in rural India show a considerable degree of upward occupational mobility in

lower caste. These studies indicate variation of occupational mobility between high and intermediary caste in one hand and low and ex-untouchable castes on the other. Some of the studies reveal that the mobility in the high caste i.e. upper and intermediary caste is more than the low and ones unclean caste. On the other hand some studies explain the reverse trend. The important studies conducted in this context are Driver³⁵, Rao³⁶, Sahay³⁸, Sharma (a³⁹, b⁴⁰, c⁴¹

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35. E.D. Driver, Caste and Occupational Structure in Central India, **Social Forces**, 41(1), 1962. PP. 26-31.
36. K. Ranga Rao, Inter-generational Social and Occupational Mobility, **The Indian Journal of Social Research**, VII(i), 1966, PP. 41-44.
37. V. Monga Social Mobility among the Potters: Report of a Caste Conference, **Economic and Political Weekly**, 11(23) 1967. PP. 1047-55.
38. K.N. Sahay, Caste and Occupation in a Village in Bihar **Man in India**, 47(3), 1967. PP. 178-88.
39. K.L. Sharma, (a), Caste and Occupational Mobility: A Study of Village in Rajasthan, **Journal of Social Research**, X(1), 1967, PP. 26-32.
40. _____ (b), Occupational Mobility and Class Structure, **Man in India**, 48(2), 1968, PP. 106-14.
41. _____ (c), **The Changing Rural Strtification System: A Comparative Study of Six Villages in Rajasthan**, India, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1974.

Singh⁴², Uprethi⁴³, Ratha⁴⁴, Ambastha and Jaiswal⁴⁵, Bopegamage and Kulahali⁴⁵, Shakir⁴⁷, and Atal⁴⁸. They explain the factors that affect mobility in general. According to them the factors attributed for mobility are:

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- 42. H. Singh, Social Grading of Caste and Occupations in an Indian Village, **The Indian Journal of Social Work**, XXVII(4), 1967, PP. 381-386.
 - 43. C.H. Upreth, Status Determinants in Caste Hierarchy, **The Indian Journal of Social Work**, XXVII(2), 1967, PP. 195-205.
 - 44. S.N. Ratha, Religion and Occupational Differentiation, **Man in India**, 50 (3), 1970, PP. 248-56.
 - 45. K.C. Ambastha and K.N. Jaiswal, Caste and Occupational Mobility in East Bihar Village, **Indian Journal of Social Research**, XIII(3), 1972, PP.202-207.
 - 46. A. Bopegamage and B.N. Kulahali, Caste and Occupation in Rural India: A Regional Study in Urbanisation and Social Change, **Rural Sociology**, 37(3), 1972, PP. 352-88.
 - 47. M. Shakir, Scheduled Caste, Beyond the System, **Economic and Political Weekly**, IX(16), 1974, PP. 629-31.
 - 48. Y. Atal, **Changing Frontiers of Caste**, National Publishing House, New Delhi, 1979, P. 20.

- (1) Education
- (2) Modernization
- (3) Migration to urban areas
- (4) Occupational shifts
- (5) Over-crowding in several traditional village occupations
- (6) Land reforms and a
- (7) Desire to raise one's social status.

Barber⁴⁹ in macro level analysis attributes group mobility in the Indian society due to two factors such as:

- (1) Localism,
- (2) Importance of co-operative kin groups in agricultural and associated activities.

Bopegamage and Kulahali⁵⁰ find that opportunity structure and structural factors facilitate occupational mobility. They analyse opportunity structure in terms of market and non-market villages. Sharma⁵¹ and Atal⁵² also consider

49. B. Barber Social Mobility in Hindu India in **Social Mobility in the Caste System in India**, James Silverberg (Ed.) Mouton Publishers, The Hague, 1986, PP. 18-35.

50. Op. Cit.

51. Op. Cit.

52. Op. Cit.

structural factor important for upward occupational mobility. They analyse structural factors in terms of abolition of Zamindari and Jagirdari systems.

Dube⁵³ studies social mobility among different professional groups and systematically analyses the inter and generational mobility. According to him following factors contribute to positive upward occupational mobility:

- (1) Education,
- (2) Higher income,
- (3) Large size community orientation, and
- (4) Urban background.

The factors which contribute in a negative way to occupational mobility, according to Dubey⁵⁴ are as such:

- (1) Lower income,
- (2) Lower degree of geographical and social mobility,
- (3) Smaller size community orientation, and
- (4) Rural background.

53. S.M. Dubey, Displacement, Social Mobility and Conformity with the Out-Group, *Inter-Discipline*, 4(2), 1967, P. 2.

54. *ibid.*

A considerable number of studies is conducted about social and occupational mobility among Schedule Caste in different parts of rural India. The important among them are Cohn⁵⁵, Sarkar⁵⁶, Bhowmick⁵⁷, Harper⁵⁸, Bose and Majumdar⁵⁹, Mahar⁶⁰, Freeman⁶¹, Ramaswamy⁶², Bada⁶³.

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55. S.B. Cohn, The Changing Status of Depressed Caste: Based on Report in **Village India Studies in the Little Community**, M.M. Marist (ed), Asia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1961, PP 54-72.
 56. R.M. Sarkar, The Bahubin Sammelan: A case of Social Mobility Movement, **The Eastern Anthropologist**, XIX(3), 1966, pp.225-30.
 57. P.K. Bhowmick, Occupational Changes in Two Villages in Bengal, **Man in India**, 48(1), 1968, pp. 46-54.
 58. E.B. Harper, Social Consequences of an Unsuccessful Low Caste Movement, in **Social Mobility in Caste System in India**, Mouton Publishers, The Hague, 1968, pp. 36-65.
 59. N.K. Bose and B. Chandra, Mazumdar Lectures, Scheduled Caste and Tribes, Their Present Condition, **Man in India**, 50(4), 1970, pp. 319-349.
 60. J.M. Mahar, Agents of Dharma in North Indian Villages, in **The Untouchables in Contemporary India**, Mahar, J.M. (Ed.), The University of Arizona Press, Arizona, 1972, pp. 17-35.
 61. J.M. Freeman, Occupational Change in Urbanizing Hindu Temple Village, **Man in India**, 54(1), 1974, pp. 1-20.
 62. U. Ramaswamy, Scheduled Caste in Andhra: Some Aspects of Social Change, **Economic and Political Weekly**, IX(29), 1974, pp.1153-58.
 63. C. R. Bada, Urbanization of Scheduled Caste, **Inter-Discipline**, 12(2&3), 1975, pp. 51-70.

Gangrade⁶⁴ Miller⁶⁵ Bhoite and Bhoite⁶⁶ Jayaram⁶⁷
 Mohapatra and Mohapatra⁶⁸ Singh⁶⁹ Alexander⁷⁰ Ramu⁷¹
 Beteille⁷², Kachole⁷³, Nandi⁷⁴, and Rath⁷⁵

64. K.D. Gangarde, Social Mobility in India: A Study of Depressed Clāss, **Man in India**, 53(3), 1975, 248-278.
65. S.M. Miller, The Concept of Measurement of Mobility, in **Social Mobility**, Coxon, A.P.M. and Johnes, C.L. (Ed.), penguin Education, England, 1975.
66. U. Bhoite and A. Bhoite, The Dalit Sahitya Movement in Maharashtra: A Sociological Analysis, **Sociological Bulletin**, 26(2), 1977, pp. 60-70.
67. N. Jayaram, Higher Education, Inequality and Social Change in India, **Sociological Bulletin**, 28(1-2), 1979, pp.46-58.
68. M. Mohapatra and S. Mohapatra, Untouchability and the Untouchables in an Indian State, **Jouranl of Social Research**, XXII(1), 1979, pp. 72-83.
69. Y. Singh, Caste and Class: Some Aspects of Continuity and Change, **Sociological Bulletin**, XXII(1), 1968, pp. 165-86.
70. K.C. Alexandar, The Problem of the New Christians of Kerala, **Man in India**, 47(4), 1967, pp.317-330.
71. G.N. Ramu, Untouchability in Rural Areas , **The Indian Journal of Social Work**, XXIX(2), 1968, pp. 167-55.
72. Andre, Beteille, Polution and Poverty, in **The Untouchables in Contemporary India**, Michael Mahar, J.(Ed.), The Univiersity of Arizona Press, Arizona, 1972, pp.411-20.
73. D.D. Kachole, Marriage and Family Life in Mangs, **Indian Journal of Social Research**, XXI(3), 1980, pp.166-82.
74. S.K. Nandi, Impact of Christianity on the Chamars of Majhwari: A Bhojpuri Village, **Journal of Social Research**, XIX(1), 1976, pp.42-50.
75. R. Rath, From Social Isolation to Stagnation: A Study of Scheduled Caste Group, **Social Action**, 24(2) 1974, PP. 101-16.

An analysis of the findings of these studies reveal that the following factors are responsible for the upward occupational mobility of scheduled castes in rural setting.

- (1) Education
- (2) Migration to towns,
- (3) Technological changes,
- (4) Industrial enterprises
- (5) Planned rehabilitation programmes (such as tailoring, weaving and mat-making)
- (6) The mode of agricultural farm in the colony,
- (7) Commercialisation of traditional occupations
- (8) More favourable opportunity structure, and
- (9) The way they respond or react to the economic opportunities.

The studies refer to above further find that the following factors are responsible for the impediment of mobility process of scheduled caste:

- (1) Dietary habits,
- (2) Their birth,
- (3) Defiling work and dress,
- (4) Economic dependence,
- (5) Adminisitrative inefficiency

- (6) Role of middlemen, and
- (7) Lack of organisation.

The pattern of urban occupational mobility is studied by Abbasayulu⁷⁶, Issacs⁷⁷, Parmar⁷⁸, Dushkin⁷⁹ and Sarkar⁸⁰. These studies indicate a gradual shift from conventional and unclean activities. The important conclusion which one can draw from these studies is that ;

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- 76. Y.B. Abbasayulu, **Scheduled Caste Elite: A Study of Scheduled Caste Elite in Andhra Pradesh**, Y.B. Abbasayulu, Deptt. of Sociology, Ustmania Univiersity, Hyderabad, 1978.
 - 77. H.R. Issacs, The Ex-Untouchables, in **The Untouchables in Contemporary India**, J.M. Mahar (Ed.), The University of Arizona Press, Arizona, 1972, pp. 375-410.
 - 78. Y.A. Parmar, Occupational Choice Among Mahyavanshis: A Scheduled Caste, **The Indian Journal of Social Work**, XXXIX(3), 1978, pp. 229-37.
 - 79. L. Dushkin, Scheduled Caste Politics, in **The Untouchables in Contemporary India**, J.M. Mahar (Ed.), the University of Arizona Press, Arizona, 1972, pp. 165-226.
 - 80. J. Sarkar, Occupational Mobility Among the Kumhars of Mysore City, **Man in India**, 53(1), 1973, pp. 7-12.

"Mobility can not be understood in terms of single factor rather it is a multi-factor phenomena. The important correlates of social and occupational mobility are found to be education, decrease in demand for traditional crafts, inability to compete with market situation and higher aspirational levels."⁸¹

Srivastava⁸² presents a Marxian analysis of prevailing inequality in society. he considers class conflict and class exploitation as responsible factors for untouchability in India. However, he finds opportunity structure and structural factors responsible for mobility.

81. A.V.P. Ranga Rao, **Urbanisation, Occupational Mobility and Social Integration: A Study of Scheduled Caste**, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1989, pp. 70-71.

82. S.N. Srivastava, **HARIJANS IN Indian Society (A Cultural Study of the Status of Harfijans and Other Backward Classes, From the Earliest Times to the Present Day)**. The Upper India Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., Lucknow, 1980.

Some of the studies noted above point out that the favourable social and economic status of father facilitates the upward mobility of the son. This is an example of inter-generational perpetuation of social positions.

The studies conducted in abroad lay stress on favourable opportunity structure which is found to be most important in facilitating upward occupational and social mobility at inter-generational and intra-generational levels. They also indicate that higher social status of father contributes to the social and occupational mobility of their sons. These studies analyse different dimensions of social and occupational mobility and highlight the important role of the opportunity structure and structural factors in facilitating or impeding the mobility process. They are Glass⁸³, Glass and Hall⁸⁴,

83. D.V. Glass, Introduction in **Social Mobility in Great Britain**, D.V. Glass (Ed.), Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London, 1954, pp.3-28.

84. D.V. Glass and J.R. Hall, A Description of Sample Enquiry into Social Mobility in Great Britain in **Social Mobility in Great Britain**, D.V. Glass (Ed.), Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London, 1954, pp. 79-97.

Himmelweit⁸⁵, Lenski⁸⁶, Lipset and Bendix⁸⁷, Perucci⁸⁸, Crockett⁸⁹, Glenn⁹⁰, Caro and Philblad⁹¹, Jackson and Crockett⁹², Hare⁹³, Lopreato⁹⁴, Zelan and Richardson⁹⁵,

85. H.T. Himmelweit, Social Status and Secondary Education Since the 1944 Act: Some Data for London, in **Social Mobility in Great Britain**, D.V. Glass (Ed.), Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London, 1954, pp.141-159.
86. G.E. Lenski, Trends in Inter-generational Mobility in the United States, **American Sociological Review**, 23, 1958, pp. 514-523.
87. S.M. Lipset and R. Bendix, **Social Mobility in Industrial Society**, Univiersity of California Press, Berkley and Los Angeles, 1959. PP. 13-15.
88. R. Perucci, The Significance of Intra-occupational Mobility: Some Methodological and Theoretical Notes, **American Sociological Review**, 26(6), 1961, pp. 874-883.
89. H.J. Crockett Jr., The Achievement Motive and Differential Occupational Mobility in the United States, **American Sociological Review**, 27(2), 1962, pp.191-204.
90. N.D. Glenn, Changes in the American Occupational Gains of Negroes during the 1940s, **Social Forces**, 41(2), 1962, pp. 181-95.
91. F.G. Caro and C.T. Philblad, Social Class, Formal Education and Social Mobility, **Sociology and Social Research**, 48(4), 1964, pp.428-39.
92. E.F. Jackson and H.J. Crockett Jr., Occupational Mobility in the United States: A Point Estimate and Trend Comparison, **American Sociological Review**, 29(1), 1964, pp.5-15.
93. N. Hare, Recent Trends in the Occupational Mobility of Negroes, 1930-60,: An Intra-Cohort Analysis, **Social Forces**, 44(2), 1965, pp.166-73.
94. J. Lopreato, Social Mobility in Italy, **American Journal of Sociology**, 71(3), 1965, pp.311-314.
95. J. Zelan and A.H. Richardson, Occupational Mobility of Spanish: American War Veterans and their Sons, **Sociology and Social Research**, 52(3), 1968, pp.211-233.

Portes⁹⁶, Levine and Montero⁹⁷, Chimbos⁹⁸, Hazelrigg⁹⁹, Inkless¹⁰⁰, Singleman and Browning¹⁰¹. These studies take into account rapid transformation of agriculture through mechanisation and increased capitalisation in the analysis of structural factors. Most of these

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96. M. Fortes, Some Aspects of Migration and Mobility in Ghana, *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, VI(1), 1971, pp.1-20.
97. G.N. Levine and D.M. Montero, Socio-economic Mobility Among Three Generations of Japanese-Americans, *The Journal of Social Issues*, 29(2), 1973, pp.33-48.
98. P.D. Chimbos, Ethnicity and Occupational Mobility: A Comparative Study of Greek and Slovak Immigrants in Ontario City, *International Journal of Comparative Study*, XV (1-2), 1974, pp.57-66.
99. L.E. Hazelrigg, Occupational Mobility in Nineteenth Century U.S. Cities: A Review of Some Evidence, *Social Forces*, 53(1), 1974, pp. 21-32.
100. A. Inkless, Social Stratification and Mobility in Soviet Union- 1940-50, in *Social Stratification: A Reader*, J. Lopreato and L.S. Lewis (eds.), Harper and Row Publications, New York, 1974, pp.509-522.
101. J. Singleman and H.L. Browning, Industrial Transformation and Occupational Changes in the U.S., 1960-70, *Social Forces*, 59(1), 1980, pp.246-264.

studies also emphasise education, individuals own training and early experience as important determinants of individual's success.

Apart from this, there is other set of studies conducted in other countries show that the following factors in one or the other way facilitate or impede upward occupational mobility. The important among them are Hall and Glass¹⁰², Himmelweit¹⁰³, Lipset and Bendix¹⁰⁴, Thompson¹⁰⁵, Levine and Montero¹⁰⁶ and Blau and Duncan¹⁰⁷. According to them those factors are as

102. J.R.G. Hall and D.V. Glass, Education and Social Mobility, **Social Mobility in Great Britain**, D.V. Glass(ed.), Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London, 1954, pp. 291-307.

103. H.T. Himmelweit, op.cit.

104. S.M. Lipset and R. Bendix, op.cit.

105. P.G. Thompson, Some Factors in Upward Social Mobility in England, **Sociology and Social Research**, 55(2), 1971, pp.181-190.

106. G.M. Levine and D.M. Montero, op.cit.

107. P.M. Blau and O.D. Duncan, Conditions of Occupational Success in the U.S.A., **Social Stratification: A Reader**, Operato, J. and Lewis, L.S. (eds.), Harper and Row Publishers, New York, 1974, pp. 503-508.

such:

- (1) Family size,
- (2) Ordinal position in the family,
- (3) Education,
- (4) The level on which a person starts his career and length of time.

Overall analysis of the studies conducted about social and occupational mobility in the rural and urban settings in Indian society as well as in other countries of the world, we conclude that certain factors are considered as the catalyst in facilitating occupational mobility. They help persons to move to high occupations which give more income and prestige to the incumbents in comparison to the previous one. They are as such:

- (1) Education,
- (2) Income,
- (3) Modernisation,
- (4) Migration to Urban areas,
- (5) Occupational shift,
- (6) Over-crowding in several traditional village occupations,
- (7) Land reforms,
- (8) Desire to raise one's social status,

- (9) Opportunity structure,
- (10) Caste,
- (11) Protective discriminatory measures, and
- (12) Social openness.

The analyses also reveal the factors that impede occupational mobility. The studies refer to above also try to find out the hindrances that exist in the way of improving one's social position. Due to certain conditions and factors poverty perpetuates among the people from one span time to other and further compel them to remain in the same positional hierarchy in spite of their efforts and endeavour. These factors are stated below:

- (1) Lower income,
- (2) Lower degree of geographical and social mobility,
- (3) Birth,
- (4) Dietary habits,
- (5) Defiling work and dress,
- (6) Economic dependence,
- (7) Administrative inefficiency,
- (8) Role of middlemen,
- (9) Job satisfaction,

- (10) Lack of organisation,
- (11) Absence of opportunity.

INDIAN SITUATION:

India is an old society which has a long philosophical traditions. The basis of social structure and social life in Indian society has been traditional value based on religious ethos. The social inequality which existed in India was originally ethnocentric, and in due course became hereditary enforcing perpetuation of positions from one generation to another. As a matter of fact the group developed on the basis of birth maintain their positions on one hand by exhibiting similar pattern of social and cultural life and on the other hand by restricting others to enter the group as a new member.

The group with this feature when adopted some other traditional traits identified as caste groups, showing particular social position with particular prestige and occupation. Thus the system of stratification developed during the course of time in Indian society became an unique system because the membership of the group based on birth and other persons could not be the

member of that group. Since different such groups have been associated with particular occupation and their social positions remain the same in respect of social prestige. From this point of view Indian society has been characterised as a closed society where chances of social and occupational mobility were very less or of a minimum degree.

The forces of space and time and the prevailing ideologies, outlook and tendencies gradually compel Indian society to accommodate them in its structure and social pattern. As a matter of fact, the rigidity of caste system loosened day by day and the system of stratification began to adopt new traits based on achievements and thus moved towards openness. Indian masses witness the trends of modernisation which began to emerge in the stratification system of Indian society in British rule. The exposure to British culture and gradual spread of western knowledge impressed a section of society particularly elite group to adopt the then modern and liberal attitudes towards life. Consequently, they not only adopted the features of British culture but also propagated them through their speeches and writings. As they constituted the influential groups of the society, they exerted tremendous impact on others. However, it proved an

important breakthrough and influenced the system of stratification to change. At the same time certain social movements were started to abolish the bad and unhealthy customs of the society that impeded the progress and development of people and sometime resulted into sufferings of the masses. The social and reformative movements which began in the wake of modern and liberal ideas faced, in the beginning, tremendous opposition and resistance from the masses but gradually they impressed the mind of the people and in due course of time initiated change in the outlook of the people and in their life patterns. The changes brought about by social and reformative movements helped the achievement based system of stratification to emerge. As such the position of a man in society is not only judged by his birth in a particular group but by his personal efforts, i.e. education, income, power, prestige and other personal traits.

The independence brought a new dawn in Indian society. It is proved to be a landmark in the history of social transformation in society. After a long struggle Indian masses have been succeeded to throw off the shackles of slavery and became able to govern

themselves and administer their affairs by the people of their own choice. The indigenous ruling elites were committed to bring about drastic changes in the society to improve the lot of downtrodden masses. The basic problem of Indian society was large scale poverty and wide spread sufferings which were manifested in different form and shape and different time and place. The major cause of the sufferings of the people was structural inequalities and feudal social order which are perpetuating from a long time. It was thought necessary to remove structural inequalities and build up a structure based on universal traits. India adopted a democratic parliamentary system based on adult franchise and accepted a constitution which assured the overall development of the masses by granting fundamental rights to them. It also granted directive principles and equality, fraternity and liberty for just and equal social order. It also provided a framework to introduce drastic change from the grass-root. Planned change through community development and five years plan were introduced. As a matter of fact industrialisation, urbanisation and technological changes began to take place. At the same time serious efforts have been made to educate the

illiterate masses. A number of universities, colleges, schools and technical institutions were opened. The apprehension was that in the process of social development the weaker section and downtrodden people can hardly get their share due to their limited capabilities and higher case and upper class people may get major share and enjoy the fruits of the development. The planners and policy makers, for this purpose, provided special privileges and facilities to the weaker sections of the society so that they may improve their condition, live honourably and become the potential citizens of society.

The drastic changes in the post independence era opened new access and avenues for different services and jobs.

They provided new opportunity structure to Indian masses who could avail them and achieve better positions by developing required abilities and skills. These efforts geared up the speed of social transformation in Indian society. In the new political socio-scenario, the positions of Indian masses was certainly improved. People belonging to scheduled Caste, weaker section and the "lowliest of the lowest" enjoy the facilities provided by the establishments. They entered into different professions and got different jobs provided by the government. These factors no doubt facilitated the

social and occupational mobility among the weaker section.

Keeping in view the above perspective, the present study also analysed the occupational mobility pattern among the five occupational groups of weaker sections, i.e., Rickshaw Puller, Coolie, Sweeper, Peon and small Shopkeeper to find out the extent of continuity and discontinuity of occupations across three generations, i.e., grandfather, father and son which is shown in Table 1.1.

The table shows that among Rickshaw pullers 68.34% have upward occupational mobility while 31.66% show downward mobility. The upward occupational mobility among Coolies is 63.34% and downward mobility is 36.66%. The lowest percentage i.e., 34.99% of upward occupational mobility is found among Sweepers and downward mobility is the highest i.e., 65.06 among them. The occupational group of Peons is highly mobile and their upward occupational mobility is highest i.e. 83.39% among the five occupational groups of weaker sections while Shopkeeper is the second highest mobile group. The percentage of downward mobility among Peons and Shopkeepers is 16.66 and 26.66 percents respectively.

Table 1.1

OVERALL OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY PATTERN OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE
UNDER THE STUDY

Generational Groups	First Generational Mobility		Second Generational Mobility		Total	
	Upward	Downward	Upward	Downward	UM	DM
Rickshaw Puller	13 (21.67)	7 (11.66)	28 (46.67)	12 (20.00)	40 (66.67)	41 (68.34)
Coolie	22 (36.67)	10 (16.66)	16 (26.67)	12 (20.00)	28 (46.67)	38 (63.34)
Sweeper	4 (6.66)	11 (18.34)	17 (28.33)	28 (46.67)	45 (75.00)	21 (34.99)
Peon	18 (30.00)	5 (8.33)	32 (53.34)	5 (8.33)	37 (61.67)	50 (83.34)
Shopkeeper	15 (25.00)	10 (16.66)	29 (48.34)	6 (10.00)	35 (58.34)	44 (73.34)
Total	72 (24.00)	43 (14.33)	122 (40.67)	63 (21.00)	185 (61.67)	194 (64.67)
					106	300

UM = Upward Mobility
DM = Downward Mobility

. The overall mobility pattern of the sample under the present study shows that 64.67% have upward occupational mobility and 35.33% have downward mobility. The mobility pattern indicates that a considerable percentage of respondents could not be mobile upward rather their occupational status has been deteriorated across the generations and consequently among these people poverty is perpetuating from generation to generation.

The above analysis of occupational mobility pattern among weaker sections motivates and leads the researcher to investigate the factors for such kind of mobility structure. For this purpose the reasons of such mobility is studied in great detail which is the sole and main subject matter of the present study.

India, during three or four decades of her independence made considerable progress and achieved levels of development. But her endeavour of progress and achievement failed to provide required amenities to the weaker section. In spite of certain structural changes and new opportunity structure, the miserable condition of weaker section could not improve and in most cases

the quality of life remained the same. The major reason of the perpetuation of poverty among the weaker section is the imbalance between explosion of population and the respective resources for its smooth survival. Population increased to an alarming extent while resources of livelihood, avenues of earning and other required facilities are not increased upto that extent. This created high degree of unemployment among the masses and generated keen competition. Parsons belonging to upper and middle class had enough resources to equip their sons and daughters with better education and training to meet the prevailing competition market while weaker section and downtrodden who had no income for even two times daily bread, could not equip their children with education and training for the competition. Consequently, the upper and middle class people succeeded to achieve highest positions and against it the weaker section and downtrodden are miserably fighting the war of their survival. As a result the children of weaker section, instead of going to school, they go to the labour force market to sell their innocent and young hands for merely petty amounts of money. In this circumstances

social and occupational mobility is at lowest degree among weaker section.

The Indian village, where a considerable size of population reside, failed to provide jobs to most of their population. Persons who own land, are engaged in doing agriculture. Their economic condition could not be improved because they had to feed more persons, while their quantity of land and production of crops remained the same. Apart from this, landless labourers increased day by day. In the village side small scale industries could not be established which could provide jobs to the villagers. The traditional village occupations day by day became overcrowded. Such circumstances compelled village population to move urban areas for seeking different jobs. Those who took initiative in the direction succeeded to change their position to some extent.

A sociological perusal of the weaker section indicates that their degree of social and occupational mobility among them is low. In spite of the developmental measures adopted by the government, still they could not be as mobile as desired. The special provision made by the government to change their condition could

not reach them due to ineffecient machinery and middleman. However, we find a low degree of occupational mobility among the weaker sections and the following factors help in facilitating the upward occupational mobility:

- (1) Education,
- (2) Income,
- (3) Migration to urban areas,
- (4) Opportunity structure,
- (5) Over-crowding in several traditional village occupations,
- (6) Desire to raise one's social status.

The social scientists in their respective studies observed that there are considerable number of cases where position of weaker section was lowered both inter and intra-generational level. Due to certain conditions and circumstances they are forced to adopt low occupations. These studies find out the following factors responsible for downward occupational mobility among weaker section:

- (1) Illiteracy,
- (2) Lower income,
- (3) Birth (in the low caste or class family),

- (4) Administrative inefficiency,
- (5) Economic dependence
- (6) Absence of opportunity structure,
- (7) Lack of proper leadership.

Indian society is characterised as a multi-segmental society. There are various forms of segments, groups and classes into which Indian population is divided and shows variations. A high degree of social inequality exists among different people and groups. In spite, of the efforts made by the government and other agencies, the gulf between high and low and distance between rich and poor could not be shortened. It is thought necessary that at least the lower section of the population must be given special privileges so that they may raise their status and shorten the gap between rich and poor. This will also help the reformers and planners to gear up the speed of social transformation in Indian society. Further, it is also a matter of great importance for a student of occupational mobility and social stratification as well as to find out the factors that facilitate or impede occupational mobility. In this context, it is desirable to test the relevance and effectiveness of the factors which

mentioned above be studied in different situations and at different levels. This type of study provides ample data to assess the reality and develop a theory. It will also help to assess the reliability of such factors. The present study attempts to find out the relevance and effectiveness of those factors for occupational mobility. It will give us an insight to understand the process of social transformation in Indian society and this will also be a unique and major contribution to the field of social stratification.

ANALYSIS OF RECENT STUDIES ON FACTORS OF OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY

Sociologists have expressed keen interest in the study of occupational mobility. A quite good number of empirical studies have been conducted in this field. According to an analysis from 1960 to 1980 more than hundred studies were conducted to highlight different aspects of social and occupational mobility in different settings. These studies conducted in India and abroad and most of them pointed out the pattern and degree of occupational and social mobility that took place in a particular section of people at a particular span of time. At the beginning, the difficulty was how to measure the occupational mobility. Thus some of the studies related to the procedure and technique of the measurement of occupational mobility. Some of them

graded the occupations as high and low according to the prestige score. Apart from this, there are studies which tried to find out the factors that encourage or impede occupational mobility.

In the decade eighty to ninety also sociologists maintained their keen interest on occupational mobility. Various studies have been conducted to highlight different dimensions and perspectives of occupational mobility. According to an analysis of the studies reported in sociological abstract about hundred studies were conducted relating to various aspects of occupational mobility. Out of these, fifty five studies exclusively deal with the factors of occupational mobility. Some of them supplemented the findings of the previous studies. Others mention some new factors alongwith the previous one which facilitate or impede occupational mobility. A perusal of these studies will be interesting for the present investigation.

Sharda, Conaty, Joseph and Miller's study reveals how industrialization and development and education and occupation are interrelated. Study shows that education plays an important role in the transformation of occupational attainment. It also indicates that

status of rural sample is more transformed than urban sample which they studies.¹

Shyamal's study shows that social and demographic factors, such as caste, migration and splitting up of families influence in occupational choice. His study in Motiari a large multi-caste village of west Bengal also reveals that opportunity structure plays an important role on occupational mobility.²

Franklin in his study tries to explore whether migration promotes occupational mobility or not. He also tried to find out whether different types of migrants benefit equally from the cause of migration. His study reveals that recent migrants substantially more likely to be upward occupationally mobile than non-migrants. According to his study whites (race), receive greater returns on educational attainments than blacks. It also finds that previous migration experiences did not uniformly help for greater mobility among whites, but did among blacks.³

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1. B.D., Sharda, J., Conaty & G.A., Miller, Cross-National Occupational Attainment: Industrial Convergence or Rural Divergence, **Sociological Bulletin**, 32, 2, Sept, 1983, PP. 153-170.
 2. S., Mookarjee, Occupational Mobility: Note on Impact of Demographic Factors, **Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society**, 17, 3, Nov. 1982, PP. 253-264.
 3. F., Wilson, Migration and Occupational Mobility: A Research Note, **International Migration Review**, 19, 2, Summer, 1985, PP. 278-292.

A comparative study of Men's career mobility and structural positions in advanced societies was conducted by Heller, Max, Koning, Wolfgang, Krause, Peter and Karin. This study reveals that the predominant forms of educational systems and forms of labour market segmentation in a society should have consequences for the structuring of career mobility.⁴

A study was conducted by Jayaram among students in institutions of higher education in Bangalore, India, where he explored that because of socio-psychological orientation they want to perpetuate their elitist position and therefore they restrict their job choice and plans to move abroad for better job as they can maintain their elitist position.⁵

A study was conducted by Joseph in Trinidad among the Rural East Indian communities. These communities are known as ethnic enclaves and mostly they are farmers and sugercane labourers. These are the people who are completely secluded from developments in the wider society. His study reveals that a significant

4. Max, Haller, Wolfgang, Konig, Peter Krause & Karin Kurz, Patterns of Career Mobility and Structural Positions in Advanced Capitalist Societies: A Comparison of Men in Austrica, France, and the United States, *American Sociological Review*, 50, 5 Oct., 1985, PP. 579-603.

5. N., Jayaram, Status Aspirations of Elite Students, *Guru Nanak Journal of Sociology*, 6, 1, Apr., 1985, PP. 101-115.

Structural transformation is taking place in the local economy as well as in occupational stratifications system. His study put emphasis on education in bringing out changes in the occupational system.⁶

Candace and Caroles' study reveals that job satisfaction solely influence the career satisfaction. According to him, job satisfaction is the important factor of choice of occupation. He conducted this study in U.S. between 1965 and 1982 among the pharmacists.⁷

Joe in his study says that among men, control over monetary resources is a stronger determinant of earnings than any other work-related variables. His study indicates, occupational choice of individuals depend on his earnings.⁸

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6. Joseph, Nevadomsky, Economic Organization, Social Mobility and Changing Social Status among the East Indians in Rural Trinidad, **Social and Economic Studies**, 33, 3, Sept., 1984, PP. 31-62.
 7. C.W., Barnett & C.L., Kimberlin, Job and Career Satisfaction in Pharmacy, **Journal of Social and Administrative Pharmacy**, 2, 1, 1984, PP. 1-11.
 8. J.L., Spaeth, Job Power and Earnings, **American Sociological Review**, 50, 5, Oct., 1985, PP. 603-617.

Kenneth, according to his review of the debate concerning skill upgrading and downgrading of occupations in the U.S. expresses that education and vocational training are the important determinants of occupational shift. Such occupational shift may upward or downward in nature.⁹

Kathryn and Charles in their study reveal that sex is an important determinant of income level. According to them Male and female are not equally paid either in industrial sector or in authority hierarchies.¹⁰ This study indicates that because of remuneration and authority position differences of male and female in industrial and peripheral sector it may lead to spatial occupational mobility among males and females.

According to Giorgio's empirical study, it is found that occupation is an important index of economic development. It is also revealed from his study that

2. K.I., Spenner, The Upgrading and Downgrading of Occupation: Issues, Evidence and Implications for Education, **Review of Educational Research** 55, 2, Summer, 1985, PP. 125-154.

10. K.B., Ward & C.W., Mueller, Sex differences in Earnings: The Influence of Industrial Sector, Authority Hierarchy and Capital Variables, **Work and Occupations**, 12, 4, Nov., 1985, PP. 437-463.

occupational change from manual to non-manual takes place due to the economic reason. We also discussed in his study how occupational structure changes in different countries.¹¹

Markham, William, Bonjean, Charles and Judy in their study tried to find out whether women are willing as men to travel out of town for career advancement and what factors might be responsible for sex differences in willingness to travel. according to them women are somewhat less willing to travel than men. Beside this education, present occupational level and marital status play an important role for occupational advancement. But the presence of young children, eliminates the effect of sex on willingness to travel.¹²

Howell, Frank and William in their study explored how gender is related to core-periphery placement and

11. G., Gagliani, Long Term Changes in the Occupational Structure, **European Sociological Review**, 1, 3, Dec., 1985, PP. 183-210.

12. W.T., Markham, C.M., Bonjean, J., Corder, Gender, Out-of-Town Travel and Occupational Advancement, **Sociology and Research**70, 2, Jan., 1986, PP. 156-160.

mobility from labour force entry to mid career. The result shows of this study that females enter the labour force in peripheral industries and are twice as likely as males to be located there at mid career regardless of where they began.¹³

According to Nigel's Study, occupational mobility trend depends on working pattern of a labour market. His study shows that extent of mobility differs on the line of occupational structure like men, full-time working women, part-time working women and non-manual and manual employees.¹⁴

Krystyna in his study reveals that occupational and social mobility are directly related to educational mobility. According to him, perception of intergenerational mobility sometimes seems more closely linked to educational mobility than to occupational and

13. F.M., Howell & W.A., Reese, Sex and Mobility in the Dual Economy: From Entry to Midcareer, **Work and Occupations** 13, 1, Feb., 1986, PP. 77-96.

14. G.N., Gilbert, Occupational Classes and Inter-Class Mobility, **The British Journal of Mobility**, 37, 7, Sept., 1986, PP. 370-391.

social mobility.¹⁵ In his opinion education is the sole factor for occupational and social mobility.

A study was conducted by Jayaram among students in higher education at 4 educational institutions in Bangalore, India. His study reveals that students higher education and occupational status for the retention of parents' status.¹⁶

Hryniewicz in his study finds that industrilization rural to urban migration and political transformation such as elimination of the bourgeoisie and landed aristocracy strongly influenced mobility process. According to him mobility process takes place mainly through two channels: (1) Education and (2) Political.¹⁷

Michael and John in their study see that the relative low mobility rate in Ireland is due to the combined

15. K., Janicka, Popular Perception of Intergenerational Mobility: Comparative Analysis of the 1976-1980 Period, *Przegląd Socjologiczny*, 35, 1985 PP. 11-32.

16. N., Jayaram, Social Mobility Versus Status Retention: Experience of Students in Higher Education, *Guru Nanak Journal of Sociology*, 7, 1, Apr., 1986, PP. 63-79.

17. J., Hryniewicz, Social Mobility in Poland between 1945 and 1958, *Przegląd Socjologiczny*, 35, 1985, PP. 97-111.

effects of an occupational composition that favours immobility and pattern of strong association between social class origins and destinations. According to them origin i.e. first job (often in unpaid work on a farm or in a shop) plays an important role for the destination i.e. highest occupational position. The association between origins and destinations has a very strong vertical component that is measured by prestige and educational credentials.¹⁸

Naoh and Moshe in their study made attempt to examine the relationship between the changing composition of the labour force and shifts in the structure of occupational markets in Israel. Their study reveals that a substantial increase in the numbers of higher-status occupations and a relative decline in lower-status ones allowed Jewish and Arab Israeli males to improve their occupational status. But the non-citizen Arabs from the Administered Territories who worked in Israel gradually channelled into lower status occupations. Jewish females tended to join

18. M Hout, & J.A., Jackson, Dimensions of Occupational Mobility in the Republic of Ireland, **European Sociological Review**, 2, 2, Sept., 1986, PP. 114-137.

higher-status occupations. The differential opportunity structure is responsible for such changes in the structure of occupational labour market.¹⁹

According to William and Joseph, geographical mobility is the significant factor of occupational mobility. Their result shows that in each case, sex continued to explain significant additional variance in Willingness to move. Study also discusses various other factors which contribute for occupational advancement.²⁰

S.V. Pande in his study shows two types of social stratifications, social class and caste, boty are distinguished by their relative openness. According to his opinion one's occupation is no more based on caste but achievement based. He also agrued that traditional caste-based occupational structure has been sattered by modernisation.²¹

19. N., Lewin-Epstein & M., Semyonov, Occupational Change in Israel: Bringing the Labour Marker Back in, *Israel Ssocial Science Research*, 2, 2, 1984, PP. 3-18.

20. W.T., Markham & J.H., Pleck, Sex and Willingness to Move for Occupational Advancement: Some National Sample Relusts, *The Sociological Quarterly*, 27, 1, Mar., 1986, 121-143.

21. S.V., Pande, Social Stratification, Elites and Indian Society, *Indian Journal of Social Research*, 23, 2, Aug., 1982, PP. 170-176.

P. Uniyal and Beena in their study made an attempt to compare vocational mobility among University graduates in India belonging to different castes. He found a greater change among the caste members than Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishayas. According to them higher studies break down the concept of caste based occupational system. Consequently, the choice of occupation of students depend on the level of their educational attainment.²²

Judahs's review of cross-national social mobility reveals that mobility is an indicator of social openness and the social opportunity regime. Mobility also depends on the distribution of resources.²³

Garry in his study tried to examine the implication of organizational boundaries for upward occupational changes within and across the organization. The

22. M.P., Uniyal, & B., Shah, Caste and Vocational Mobility among Graduates of Kumaun Hills. **Indian Journal of Social Research**, 23, 3, Dec., 1982, PP. 269-276.

23. J., Matras, Comparative Social Mobility, **Annual Review of Sociology**, 6, 1980, PP. 401-431.

results indicate that organizational boundaries have effect on both, general and specific organizational resources. Organizations specific resources have a positive effect on upward mobility within organizational boundaries and a negative effect on upward mobility across organizational boundaries.²⁴

Aage and Nancy observed an association between socio-economic attainment and the characteristics of individuals result from the nature of the employment relationship in different labour markets. In open employment relationship, employees are exposed to competition from other works and in closed employment relationship, employees are protected from competition.

According to them, in closed employment relationship chances of job mobility is higher than the open employment relationship.²⁵

Angle, John, Stelber, Steven and David, termed education as the greatest indication of occupational

24. G.D., Rodefur, Organizational Boundaries and Upward Job Shifts, *Social Science Research*, 10, 1, Mar., 1981, PP. 67-82.

25. A.B., Sorensen, & N.B., Tuma, Labor Market Structures and Job Mobility, *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 1, 1981, PP. 67-94

achievement. According to their opinion, education plays an important role for most purposes, since other indicators have relatively little effect.²⁶

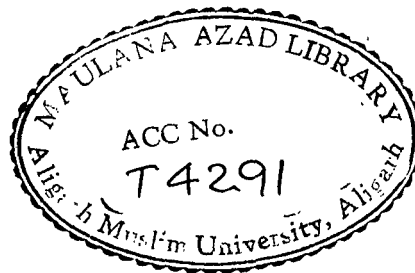
Margaret conducted an important research on sex differences in the process of occupational attainment. His analysis showed that both males and females obtain equal occupational prestige when they begin working but after 15 years males subsequently rise their prestige much more than females as males' upward mobility is much greater.²⁷

Jerome in his research work tried to examine why persons change their occupations in the mid-career. His result shows that higher status occupation and good incomes are solely responsible for their occupational change. But those who did not change their occupations argue that only unstable persons make this kind of change.²⁸

26. J.S., Angle, R., Steven & D.A., Wissmann, Educational Indicators and Occupational Achievement, **Social Science Research**, 9, 1, Mar., PP. 60-75.

27. M.M., Marini, Sex Differences in the Process of Occupational Attainment: A Closer Look, **Social Science Research**, 9, 4, Dec., 1980, PP. 307-361.

28. J., Neapolitan, Occupational Change in Mid-Career: An Exploratory Investigation, **Journal of Vocational Behaviour**, 16, 2, Apr., 1980, PP. 212-225.



According to Albert's opinion and research studies, occupational mobility in several Western capitalist countries have suggested that the patterns of association between fathers' and sons' occupations have remained relatively constant for upto fifty years. But cross-sectional analysis and retrospective data from Hungary proves a significant historical changes in particular forms of occupational inheritance. The changes observed in Hungary is due to the factors may be indeed the particular occupational opportunities altered.²⁹

Mehra, Savita, Sharma and Dak in their study tried to analyse the nature and degree of change in the traditional association between caste and occupation in India. Their analysis revealed that the caste occupational choice is upward or downward rather than lateral or static in nature. Labour castes are much more deviated from their traditional caste occupation than the upper castes. The factors are responsible for the change in caste and occupation association include:

29. A.A., Simkus, Historical Changes in Occupational Inheritance Under Socialism: Hungary, 1930-1973, *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 1, 1981, PP. 171-203.

expansion of education, younger age, growth of the service sector and regional advancement.³⁰

An exploration of intergenerational mobility in the Philippines by Jaime reveals that fathers in the civil service are more likely to have their sons in government jobs. Study also reveals that the son's occupation and level of education also exercise strong effect on the attainment of government jobs. The result point out the continuing role of education as a popular vehicle or occupational mobility..³¹

John in his study tried to examine how an accent in spoken English, non-English mother tongue and use of a language other than English of different ethnic groups affect occupational achievement in the United States. Result reveals that accent or language variations of ethnic groups do not affect occupational achievement. But there is little cost in terms of occupational

30. M., Savita, M.L., Sharma & T.M., Dak, Changing Correspondence between Caste and Occupation: A Socio-Economic Analysis, **The Eastern Anthropologist**, 37, 4, Oct.-Dec., 1984, PP. 329-337.

31. J.B., Valera, Government Jobs and the Process of Occupational Attainment, **Philippines Sociological Review**, 31, 1-2, Jan-June, 1983, PP. 115-129.

achievement or the average, for an ethnic group to maintain the use of its ethnic language in the home.³²

According to Markham, Willaim, South, Scott, Bonjean, Scharles and Judy, low opportunity was moderately related to bitter dissatisfaction concerning the promotion system in jobs. While sex was strongly related to occupational level and the segregation of women in lower-level career ladders was accompanied by roughly equal promotion opportunities for boty sexes within the career ladders they occupied. Sex was moderately related to desire for security and for interpersonal support at work. The promotional system is weakly related to adaptations. Researchers basically tested some hypothasis obtained from Rosabeth Moss Kanter's. Men and Women of Corporation (New York: Basic Books, 1977). It proposes that (1) Promotion opportunity in organizations is related to several adaptive attitudes and behaviours; (2) Women have less promotion opportunity; (3) Women are more likely to desplay the adaptations and when opportunity is

32. J., Angle, Accent Intolerance and Occupational Achievement in the United States, **Children and Youth Services Review**, 4, 1-2, 1982 PP. 163-173.

controlled, these sex differences are eliminated. These hypotheses are tested on 897 employees in 6 offices of a U.S. Government Agency.³³

Mathew and Marta in an examination of Chicano career mobility from first full time employment to current employment address two important issues: (1) the extent of symmetry in patterns of upward and downward mobility and (2) the pattern of association between first and present occupation. According to their research opinion, the amounts of upward and downward career mobility are largely immobile. Study reveals that somekinds of barriers and absence of opportunity structure largely affects the career mobility.³⁴

Ambarao conducted a research among the second year students in all the colleges of Gulbarga city (Karnataka, India) to find out how social background influences occupational aspirations. Social background measured items of religion, caste, sex and social

33. W.T., Markham; S.J., South; C.M., Bonjean & J., Corder, Gender and Opportunity in the Federal Bureaucracy, *American Journal of Sociology*, 91, 1, July, 1985, PP. 129-150.

34. C.M., Snipp & M., Tienda, Chicano Career Mobility, *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 4, 1985, 177-194.

class. Results reveal that Hindus, Upper castes and men with higher social position adopt themselves more to modern occupations than Muslims.³⁵

Jane examined the degree to which shifts in the occupational structure of the U.S. economy and the substantial decrease in the occupational segregation of black and white women are taken place over this century. The major changes in the occupational structure which helped to reduce the segregation between black and white women were: (1) declining demand in two highly segregated areas of black women's employment, agricultural labourer and private house hold work and (2) a rising demand for clerical workers. Two important factors are solely responsible for such a shift in the occupational structure i.e. (a) the increased educational qualifications of black women and a shift in public attitudes seeking equal employment opportunities and (b) the efforts of black protest organizations are important in decreasing racial segregation within the clerical field.³⁶

35. A., Uplaonkar, Social Background and Occupational Aspirations of College Students, **The Indian Journal of Social Work**, 43, 2, July, 1982, PP. 159-172.

36. J.R., Wilkie, The Decline of Occupational Segregation between Black and White Women, **Research in Race and Ethnic Relations**, 4, 1985, PP. 67-89.

Elwyn and Nelson made an examination of upward occupational and social mobility strategies adopted by Harijans of the Jatau caste in India. Study reveals that the local jataus have tried to uplift their socio-economic position by taking advantage of new educational and employment opportunities. Consequently, they made residential shift to nearby urban centres where non-traditional occupations can be pursued. Study also identifies the factors of social mobility.³⁷

Hans-Peter in his study attempted to know the causal impact of cohort, period and life-course effects on the career opportunities of males in West Germany. Results show that the career attainment process depends on time spent in the labour force, historical time of entry into the labour market and actual historical time.³⁸

Randall's study reveals that personality and taste factors of an individual are important determinants of

37. E.C., Lapoint & D.N., Lapoint, Socio-Economic Mobility among Village Harijans, *The Eastern Anthropologist*, 38, 1, Jan.-Mar., 1985, PP. 1-18.

38. Hans-Peter, Blossfeld, Career Opportunities in the Federal Republic of Germany: A Dynamic Approach to the Study of Life-Course, Cohort, and Period Effects, *European Sociological Review*, 2, 3, Dec., 1986, PP. 208-225.

occupational structure. Beside these two factors, a conventional set of variables such as gender, race, education, experience and father's socio-economic status play an important role in determining occupational structure. In this study a specific finding is that gender differences in occupational structure are strongly linked to differences between men's and women's personalities and tastes.³⁹

William made a comparative study of occupational mobility of females in the United States, Hungary and Poland. Respondents were classified according to own occupation and father's occupation. Result shows that the levels of both upward and downward occupational mobility in the United States are generally higher than that in other two countries. Study concludes that the United States may have experienced greater change in occupational sex roles than Hungary or Poland.⁴⁰

39. R.K., Filer, The role of Personality and Tastes in Determining Occupational Structure, **Industrial and Labor Relations Review**, 39, 3, Apr., 1986, PP. 412-424.

40. W.L., Urton, Female Occupational Mobility Higher in the United States than in Hungary or Poland, **Sociology and Social Research**, 71, 1, Oct., 1986, PP. 37-39.

Damyanti conducted a study among the Indian government functionaries of various rank to know the attitude towards reservation of jobs for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Raipur of Madhya Pradesh. The study reveals that officials higher in the hierarchy and belonging to upper castes opposed reservation more often than lower level, lower caste employees. The lower-level employees of higher caste supported the reservation policy while those of lower caste opposed it. This study also discussed the reasons why respondents supported and opposed the reservation policy.⁴¹

Mladen made an attempt to investigate the social structure of Croatia in Yugoslavia. His study reveals that private owners, especially peasants, remain an isolated and has no upward mobility. But vertical mobility is attained through membership in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, education and involvement in self management and political organizations.⁴²

41. D., Bhatnagar, Possibilities of Social Change in the Context of the Attitude of Bureaucratic Personnel towards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, *The Journal of Sociological Studies*, 5, Jan., 1986, PP. 150-160.

42. M., Lazic, On the Problems of Class Reproduction [Vertical Mobility] in Yugoslav Society, *Socioloski Pregled*, 20, 1-2, 1986, PP. 131-145.

According to Scott, the normal pattern of retirement is complete cessation from the labour force activity but nearly 33 percent of men work during their retirement. In his study, he tried to investigate the chances of occupational mobility, its pattern and influence of institutional constraints on respondent employment in later life which may have certain impact on the chances of occupational mobility. The results show substantial occupational mobility among the working retired and the structure of which similar to that of younger labour force participants. The large majority of moves for working retirees are downward. His analysis indicate that respondents whose preretirement jobs were in the core sector were more occupationally mobile. The result also indicates that the considerable mobility experienced by working retirees is partially the result of structural constraints on the employment of older males.⁴³

Mehra, Savita, Sharma and Dak conducted a study to examine the nature and extent of social mobility in rural Haryana in India. Results show a greater changes

43. S.H., Beck, Mobility from Preretirement to Postretirement Job, *The Sociological Quarterly*, 27, 4, Dec., 1986, PP. 515-531.

in structural components of society, such as declining of occupational inheritance, diversification of occupational structure, increased urbanward migration and dissociation of caste from occupational structure. It was found that regional development and advancement brought out these simultaneous changes in all these socio-demographic and economic sphere.⁴⁴

Hodge, Robert, Kraus, Vered, Cheng, Man-Tsun and Donald in their study made an examination to assess the relationship between intergenerational occupational mobility and income. According to their result a negative relationship was observed between occupational mobility and income and they hypothesised that the nature and extent of the personal and organizational networks of fathers influence to attain relatively better occupational positions.⁴⁵

A study was conducted by Karl Ulrich and Glenn to investigate the relationship between social class mobility and job mobility. It also attempted to find out the factors which are the indicators of mobility

44. S., Mehra, M.L., Sharma & T.M., Dak, Social Mobility Trends in Rural Haryana in the Context of Regional Advancement,, **The Indian Journal of Social Work**, 46, 1, Apr., 1985, PP. 85-93.

45. R.W., Hodge, V., Kraus, Man-Tsun, Cheng & D.J., Treiman, Intergenerational Occupational Mobility and Income, **Social Science Research**, 15, 4, Dec., 1986, PP. 297-322.

process. Their analysis of data shows that social class mobility and job mobility are two distinct process. It is also revealed that industrial sector, firm size, education and social class background have strong influence on mobility.⁴⁶

Hennyk and Zbigniew in their study confirms that occupational mobility patterns are the accurate description of the process of social structuration. This study reveals that socio-economic status is the fundamental element of social mobility.⁴⁷

Thomas in his study tried to analyse the changes in female occupations and employment in the United States and New Zealand during the 1970s. His results show that changes in the technical development of labour force is much more important than the industrial transformation. The technical development of labour force within the industries made wider occupational opportunities for females.⁴⁸

46. K.U., Mayer & G.R., Carroll, Jobs and Classes: Structural Constraints on Career Mobility, **European Sociological Review**, 3, 1, May, 1987, PP. 14-38.

47. H., Domanski & Z., Sawinski, Dimensions of Occupational Mobility: The Empirical Invariance, **European Sociological**, 3, 1, May, 1987, PP. 39-53.

48. T.A. Lyson, Industrial Transformation and Occupational Sex Differentiation: Evidence from New Zealand and the United States, **International Journal of Comparative Sociology**, 27, 1-2, Jan.-Apr., 1986, PP. 53-68.

A Study was conducted by Derek to assess the opportunities for social mobility in Germany. Results revealed that the rates of intergenerational social mobility in Industrializing Catholic towns of the Rhineland in the late nineteenth century were comparable to those in other western industrial nations and higher than those in large German cities. Researcher has made several hypotheses, to analyse these findings i.e. the lack of differentiated educational system in small towns, which would impede mobility. The kinship networks also play an important role for job placement in such towns.⁴⁹

According to Angela, the labour market forms the arena where negotiation over occupational position takes place between the male and female labour force. He argues that the bargaining power the male and female bring to the labour market not only depends on experience and qualification but also the conditions under which labour is supplied. The labour demanding factors and the supplying sonditions of labour are

49. D.S., Linton, Industrialization and Intergenerational Social Mobility in a Rhenish Textile Town, *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 18, 1, Summer, 1987, PP. 107-126.

important in stratifying the labour market.⁵⁰

Nan and Mary in their study tried to examine the role of occupational positions of fathers and ties which may be of relative, friends and acquaintance into the access of high prestige occupations. Study found that the higher original positions and weaker ties (friends and acquaintances, rather than relatives) provide better access to white colour or more prestigious occupations. Results also revealed that the weaker ties provide better opportunity for social resources than stronger one, especially for those whose original positions are relatively low.⁵¹

Paul in his study made an attempt to find out whether was there any differences between the occupational distributions of native and foreign born. His study gives an interesting picture i.e. the immigrants from non-English speaking countries are at a far greater disadvantage than their counterparts from English speaking-countries. Study also suggests that the inferior labour market positions of immigrants from non-English speaking countries results from the

50. A., Dale, Occupational Inequality, Gender and Life-Cycle, **Work Employment and Society**, 1, 3, Sept., 1987, PP. 326-351.

51. N., Lin & M., Dumin, Access to Occupations through Social Ties, **Social Networks**, 8, 4, Dec., 1986, PP. 365-385.

relatively poor minor occupational gains they desire from additional educational achievement.⁵²

Keeping in view that countries undergoing rapid structural change, must increase the supply of professional and technical workers. In this connection Charles study is very important who examined the intergenerational occupational opportunity in Japan, Taiwan and South Korea utilizing official statistics. According to study results of it is concluded that occupational opportunity has already fallen dramatically in Taiwan but it is less in Japan because of decreased size of younger cohorts and the occupational opportunity in South Korea remains relatively high than those two countries.⁵³

John and Edward in their study tried to examine how structural unemployment, the business cycle, queuing theory and segmentation theory are related to the occupational status attainment process. The impact of these four labour market perspectives are evaluated by developing a status attainment model that varies along three dimensions i.e. time, socio-economic background

52. P.W., Miller, Aspects of Occupational Mobility and Attainment among immigrants in Australia, *International Migration Review*, 21, 1, Spring, 1987, PP. 96-109.

53. C.T., Stewart, Structural Change and Intergenerational Occupational Mobility, *Journal of Developing Areas*, 21, 2, Jan., 1987, PP. 141-157.

and sex. The results indicate the structural unemployment and segmentation theory are important perspectives in the occupational status attainment process. It partially supports the impact of the business cycle hypothesis and shows ambiguity in respect of the quiving hypothesis.⁵⁴

Solomon conducted a study to asses the role of occupational segregation in the determination of gender wage differentiation in the United States. His analysis reveals that the occupational segregation is less important in explaining wage differentials than the traditional human capitals. Study also suggests life time works considerations i.e. the degree of one's labour force intermittancy are important in determining both occupation and wage. It is concluded that government's anti-discriminatory policies are less effective than the incentives for women to participate in labour force market on or equal basis with men.⁵⁵

54. J.H., Blakely & E.B., Harvey, Market and Non-Market Effects on Male and Female Occupational Status Attainment, **The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology**, 25, 1, Feb., 1988, PP. 23-40.

55. S.W., Polachek, Occupational Segregation and Gender Wage Gap, **Population Research and Policy Review**, 6, 1, 1987, PP. 47-67.

The Studies refer to above discribed twenty three major factors tha, in one or the other way, affect occupational mobility. Among these factors education is considered as the most important as seven studies observed that it highly facilitate occupational mobility. Besides it, opportunitiy structure is considered next to education as twelve studies find that it helps individual to raise his occupational status. The third factor which is found to be important by these studies is social class origin. Eleven studies observed that the social class origin of individuals help them to move upward in the occupational hierarchy. A considerable number of studies also put importance on sex differences which revealed that due to sex differences females were found to be upward mobile and eight studies were conducted to supplement their views. Five studies observed that migration also play an important role in facilitating upward occupational mobility. Industrialization, income and forms of labour market equally considered important factors in the attainment of occupational mobility as three studies were conducted for each respective factor. Caste, regional advancement, language, political factors and splitting of families also fouad helpful in this context as two studies for

each respective factor observed their importance. Apart from this modernization, vocational training, social openness, socio-psychological orientation, technological development, marital status, kinship life time work comedoration, religion and job satisfaction are also considered as potential agents in the attainment of occupational mobility. The data relating to these factors are presented in table No. 2.1,

TABLE 2.1

Factors of Occupational Mobility According
to some Recent Studies

S.No.	Factors of Occupational Mobility	Number of Studies Conducted
1.	Education	17
2.	Opportunity Structure	12
3.	Social Class Origin	11
4.	Sex Differences	08
5.	Migration	05
6.	Industrialization	03
7.	Income	03
8.	Forms of Labour Market	03
9.	Caste	02
10.	Regional Advancement	02
11.	Language	02
12.	Political Factor	02
13.	Splitting of Families	02
14.	Modernization	01
15.	Vocational Training	01
16.	Social Openness	01
17.	Socio-Psychological Orientation	01
18.	Technological Development	01
19.	Marital Status	01
20.	Kinship	01
21.	Life Time Work Consideration	01
22.	Religion	01
23.	Job Satisfaction	01

METHODOLOGY

The Nature of Study:

The present study is proposed to investigate and assess the factors which facilitate or impede occupational mobility among weaker sections. The problem of the present study arises out of the fact that in modern Indian Society with increasing tempo of industrialization, Urbanisation and secularization changes in the structural form is occurring. Traditionally, status and occupation were associated with birth and other ascriptive criteria. But the process of modernization in present time has loosen the rigid and closed stratification system.

Indian society since independence faced a lot of changes at different levels and in different periods of time. It adopted parliamentary democracy based on adult franchise as a political system so that the masses may take part in decision making bodies and share the power structure to develop a political initiative. It also initiated economic development through various developmental programmes and welfare policies to raise the standard of living of the people. As a matter of fact, social transformation is in the offing. Similarly the process of modernization started and got momentum day by day. These developments affected the social scenario to a great extent. The tradition based systems were shaken down and gradually proceeded to a new one based on universalistic traits. Caste is a traditional form of social stratification in Indian society. Each caste has its own social prestige and further associated with certain privileges and disabilities. It is an indigenous group, the membership of which is determined by birth. Each caste is traditionally associated with a particular profession which its members are supposed to pursue. Certain restrictions are also imposed on social intercourse and commensality. But the modern forces

and recent weakened the caste system some of its traits have lost ground. For instance, every one is free to have an occupation of his own choice and no occupation is now the privilege of any group or caste. The entry to an occupation is now based on individual's education, skill, ability and experience etc. The occupations are now ranked according to the modern criteria of income, power, work conditions and other privileges. This trend affected the nature of occupational structure and mobility to a great extent.

Keeping in view this perspective, the present study is conducted among the weaker sections at two different stages. At the first stage, the researcher found out the pattern of occupational mobility; and at the second stage he investigated the factors which facilitate or impeded occupational mobility. This kind of study will enable us to understand the system of emerging trends of Indian social stratification.

The concept of weaker section is identified as those persons who do not have minimum requirements of livelihood and they are unable to lead a normal life. It comprises those persons who are economically and socially backward. They work hard and earn less; they have no place in political structure; their nature of

works itself put them into the lowest social stratum; and they do not command prestige in the eyes of others.

The criteria of being weaker sections were first developed by a study group of the welfare of weaker sections on village community constituted by the Ministry of Community Development in 1960. On the basis of that Murthy¹ gave his own classification of weaker sections. Challam², in his study adopted that classification with certain modification and identified nine categories of persons as weaker sections.

The present study adopts those criteria which are most important and fundamental in the identification of weaker sections. On the basis of those criteria, a special category of weaker sections is developed. In this respect the present study, in order to operationalise the concept of weaker sections, identifies five special categories of persons which are mentioned below:

1. Ladless labours,

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1. O.K. Murthy, **State and the Development of Weaker Sections**, in T.K. Nair, Op. Cit., PP. 13-14.
 2. K.S. Challam, **Education and Weaker Sections**, Inter-India Publication, New Delhi, 1988, P. 36.

2. Groups who live in backward and not adjusted to modern economic life,
3. Sections of the urban community who on account of special circumstances, are forced to engage themselves in hereditary occupations which are not very remunerative and also hazardous for health and sanitation,
4. Sections who are economically weak and socially backward irrespective of their caste or religion.
5. Unemployed persons with no viable means of livelihood and other kind of destitutes.

out of these categories of persons third and fourth are selected for the present investigation. Further to delimit the universe of the study five specific occupational groups of persons are selected for investigation. These occupational groups are Rickshaw puller, Coolie and sweeper. Apart of these three groups, peon and shopkeeper have also been picked up as the weaker section because the trend of occupational mobility was witnessed in this direction

Objectives:

The major concern of the present investigation is to assess and find out factors that facilitate or impede

occupational mobility among weaker sections. The analysis of the existing literature on this subject and the studies conducted indicate a variety of factors that, in one or the other way affect the occupational mobility. The present study concentrates on some of these factors such as education, migration, income, opportunity, structure and desire to raise one's status which influences the mobility among the weaker sections in particular and socially in general. Thus, the present study aims at achieving the following objectives :

- (1) To study the socio-demographic characteristics of five occupational groups of weaker sections i.e. Rickshaw Puller, Coolie, Sweeper, Peon and Shopkeeper and to understand inter-group variations.
- (2) To assess the levels of education among the weaker sections under study.
- (3) To find out the role of education in facilitating occupational mobility among these occupational groups.
- (4) To study the extent of migration that takes place among these occupational groups.

- (5) To find out the impact of migration on occupational mobility among weaker sections.
- (6) To study the economic status of the above mentioned weaker sections.
- (7) To find out the role of economic status of population under study in facilitating the occupational mobility.
- (8) To study the opportunity structure that exists in the society as perceived by the weaker sections.
- (9) To find out the role of opportunity structure in changing occupational status of the population under study.
- (10) To assess how far five occupational groups of weaker sections are desirous to change their occupational status.
- (11) To find out the level of aspiration to change one's status that affects the occupational mobility of five occupational groups of weaker sections.

Hypothesis :

It is proposed to test the following set of hypothesis:

1. No major variation lies among the five occupational groups in terms of their socio-demographic characteristics.
- 2.1 The levels of education among the weaker sections is generally low.
- 2.2 The level of education among Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers is low as compared to Peons and Shopkeepers.
- 2.3 The perception of five occupational groups of weaker sections about education is favourable. They consider it helpful in developing certain abilities as well as changing their condition.
- 2.4 There is positive relation between education and occupational mobility. If the level of education is higher the upward occupational mobility will also be higher.
- 3.1 Most of the Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies are migrants, while most of the Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers are the inhabitants of Malda town.
- 3.2 Majority of the migrants came to Malda town from outside the province.
- 3.3 Majority of the population under study belongs to urban area.
- 3.4 Most of the Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies have rural background while majority of Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers have urban background.

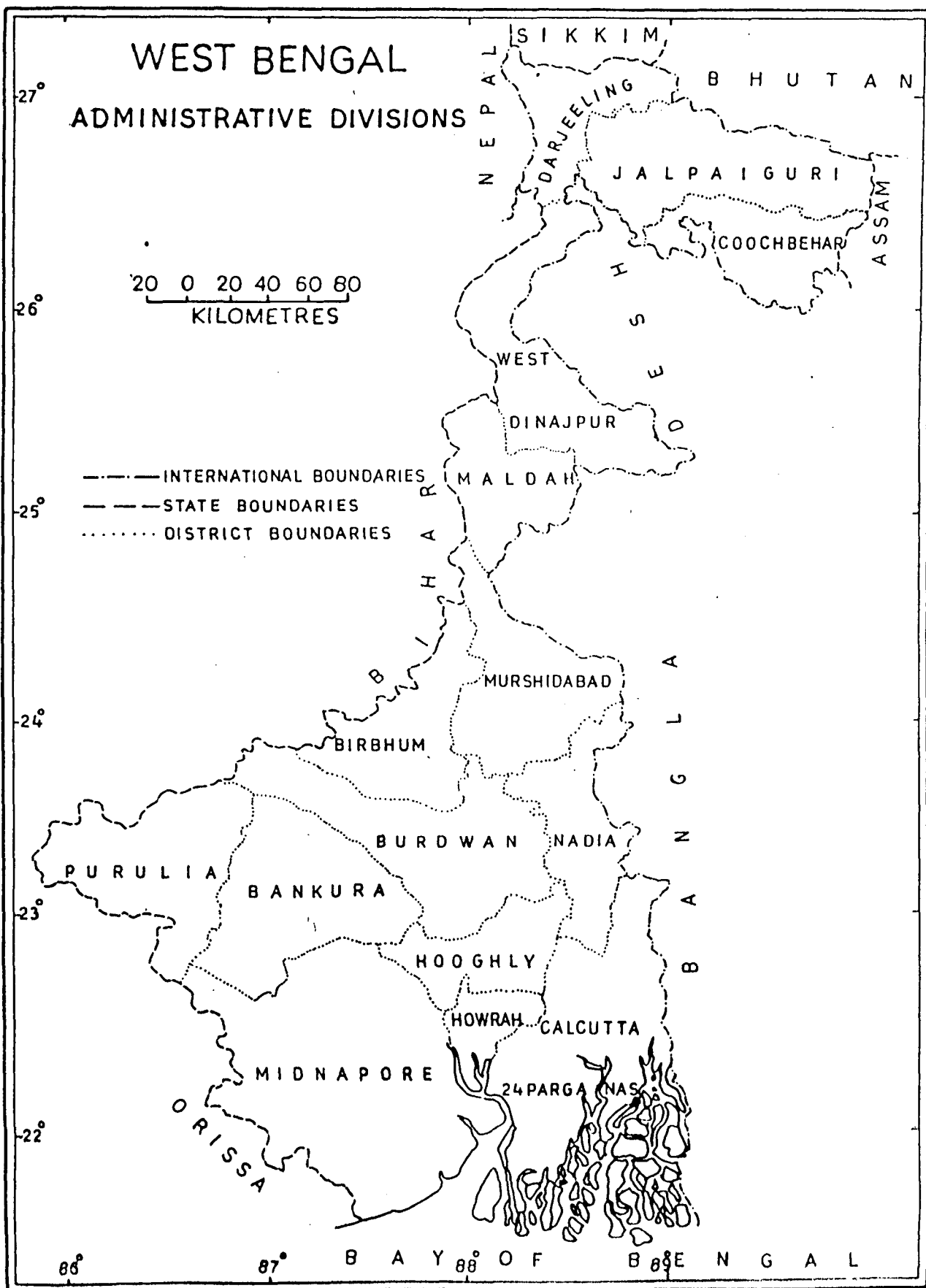
- 3.5 Most of the migrants came to Malda town due to their poverty.
- 3.6 Migration have positive relation with upward occupational mobility. Those who migrated also raised their occupational status.
- 4.1 The income of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies and Sweepers is less than that of Peons and Shopkeepers.
- 4.2 The income of Shopkeepers is highest among all the occupational groups.
- 4.3 The family income of Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies is less than family income of Peons and Shopkeepers.
- 4.4 The family of Sweepers is more than Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies and less than Peons and Shopkeepers.
- 4.5 Those economic status is higher is more mobile than those economic status is low.
- 5.1 Most of the respondents feel that it is very difficult to get job in their locality.
- 5.2 The majority of the respondents perceive that they do not have adequate opportunity to adopt profitable occupations.

- 5.3 Inadequate opportunity structure impede occupational mobility.
- 6.1 Most of the respondents want to change their occupations because what they earn from their present occupations is not sufficient for the proper maintenance of their family.
- 6.2 The majority of the respondents work hard to pursue some other profitable occupations but they could not succeed.
- 6.3 Desire to raise status facilitates upward occupational mobility.

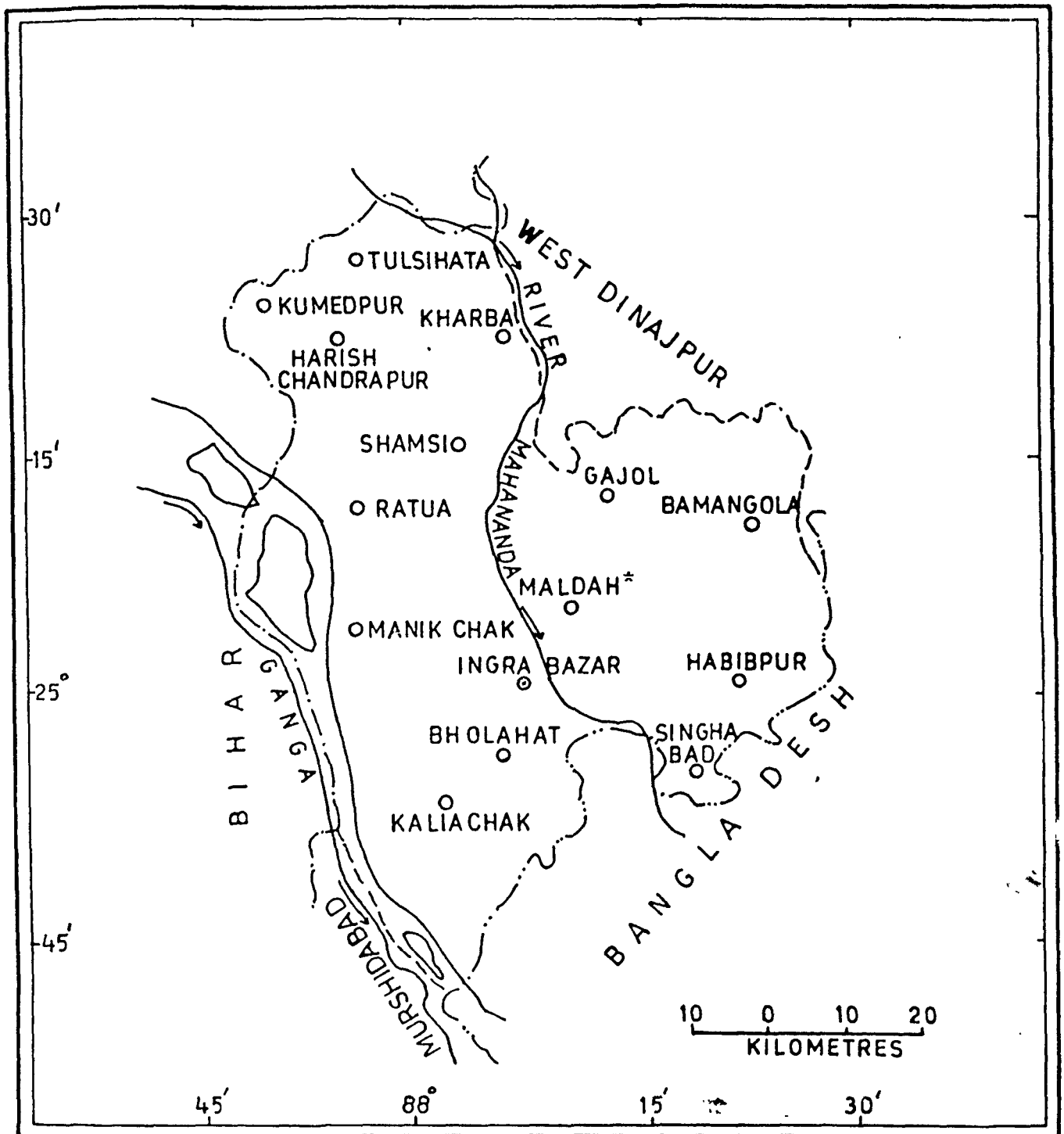
The Universe :

Malda town is the universe of the present study. According to 1981 census³, the total population of Malda district was 2031871; its urban population was 97,196 which is 4.78 percent of the total population. The total population of Malda town itself was 79,010 that is 81.28 percent of the total urban population of the district. The maximum and minimum temperatures of the town are 44.0°C and 8.6°C respectively. According to climatological information, the average annual

3. Census of India 1981, Towns Directory, Part X-A, West Bengal.



MAP OF MALDA DISTRICT



* = THE UNIVERSE

rainfall is 1683.5 mm. Overall, the climate is moderate. This town is linked with the railway and roads which provide sound transportation and communication facility. This town also have navigable river. It is linked with Mohananda river which also makes the transportation facility easier. The three most important commodities which are exported are Mango, silk and rice. Apart of these, some other important commodities are also manufactured, such as Mango processing, weaving cloth and brass utensils etc. Most of the people are engaged on these or related industries. These provide a lot of in migration of population because of pull factor.

Population under Study :

The survey data of the proposed study intend to throw light on several unknown characteristics of five occupational groups of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers who constitute the weaker sections of Malda town of West Bengal. These sections of population reside in Sadar Hospital area, Baluchar, Shahapur, Jhaljhalia, Rathbari, Fulbari, Bashbari, Mangalbari, Pirojpur, Mahesmati respectively.

Sampling Plan :

The universe of the present study is the weaker section of the town of West Bengal. Malda is an important town of West Bengal where a considerable number of population belong to weaker sections. The researcher tried to know and assess the factors that facilitate or impede occupational mobility among weaker sections. He selected the town as a universe of the present study due to several reasons. First, he had already conducted a survey on weaker sections of Malda town to find out the extent and degree of occupational mobility among them during the course of M. Phil degree. Thus he has adequate knowledge of the field and have good rapport with the population under study. Second, the researcher himself belongs to the demographic structure of the town as well as its culture and language. He is well acquainted with the localities where mostly weaker sections reside and he is also well acquainted with the important persons of different groups of weaker sections. Further, it is more convenient and economical to the researcher to collect data from Malda town.

In Malda town, weaker section generally consists of

different groups. They live in different localities of the town and pursue different jobs. They are the persons who are economically weak and socially backward. As they belong to the lower social stratum, they are scattered over the whole town and divided into numerous occupational groups. The researcher, first traced and found out the major occupational groups that constitute weaker sections in Malda town. The researcher for this purpose, surveyed the area and traced the major occupational groups that fall under the category of weaker sections. They are as follows :

1. Peon/Office boy,
2. Barber,
3. Washerman,
4. Cobbler,
5. Sweeper,
6. Rickshaw Puller,
7. Coolie,
8. Hawker,
9. Small Shopkeepers and other unspecified occupational groups.

Further the researcher located the area where the people of such occupational groups as mentioned above

mmostly reside. The areas, where weaker sections mostly reside are present in table 3.1.

Table 3.1

Weaker Sections and Areas Where They Mostly Reside

S.No.	Occupational Groups	Areas where the weaker sections reside
1.	Barber	Rathbari, Baludhar, JhalJhalia and Others
2.	Washerman	Baluchar, Near Rathbari Area, Shahapur, Jhaljhalia and Others
3.	Peon/Office Boy	Scattered
4.	Cobbler	Fulbari, Bashbari and Rathbari Area,
5.	Sweeper	Pirojpur and Sadar Hospital Area
6.	Rickshaw Puller	Fulbari, Bashbari, Mangalbari, Mahesmati, Rathbari & jhaljhalia
7.	Coolie	Baluchar, Jhaljhalia & Rathbari Area
8.	Hawker	Jhaljhalia, Mangalgari, and Rathbari and others.
9.	Small Shopkeepers & Other Unspecified Occupational Groups	Scattered

The above information enabled the researcher to locate 10 areas or localities where the members of weaker sections generally reside. The researcher for his convenience also made a survey to get the population size of weaker sections from each of the locality as no such census data was readily available. The ten localities and their approximate population size are given in table 3.2

Table 3.2

S.No.	Localities of Weaker Sections	No. of Weaker Sections
1.	Sadar Hospital Area	125
2.	Baluchar	640
3.	Sahapur	150
4.	Jhaljhalia	285
5.	Rathbari	275
6.	Fulbari	225
7.	Bashbari	165
8.	Mangalbari	350
9.	Pirojpur	575
10.	Mahesmati	200
TOTAL		2990

A multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted to select the population under study and administer the research tool. On the first stage it was proposed to select ten (10) areas or localities mentioned above where mostly persons belonging to weaker sections reside. At the second stage it was proposed to select 30 households from each locality to compute the total number of sample (i.e. 300). But during the investigation, the researcher came to know that most of the people selected show no mobility. As the present study is related with the factors that affect occupational mobility, it is necessary that he (researcher) must select those persons who are mobile, otherwise the very purpose of the research will be defeated. Keeping this perspective in view, the researcher decided to select 700 households from each area or locality mentioned above on the basis of random sampling procedure. Thus the investigator prepared a list of 700 households from ten residential areas.

At the third stage generally the head of the family was selected for the administration of research tool. According to the sampling plan as stated above, the researcher selected 700 households and as such 700

respondents for investigation. As most of the respondents showed no mobility, therefore, their names were dropped from the final list. However, the number of households selected, number of households dropped and number of persons finally selected are presented in table 3.3.

The data presented in table 3.3 show that 55.57 percent respondents had no mobility out of 700 households, so 389 households had to be dropped and 44.43 percent i.e. 311 were round to be mobile and eligible for being selected for the purpose of present investigation. As it was earlier decided to select 300 samples from the universe on economic and time consideration, the researcher dropped 11 households to be equal to 300. It will further facilitate the analysis of the data as the sample is in rounded figure. For this purpose, the investigator prepared a list of 311 households and out of that every twenty eight households were dropped to make the exclusion of 11 households systematic.

Thus three hundred (300) households were finally selected from ten (10) localities or residential areas of the town. After that one person particularly head of the family was selected for the administration of

interview schedule. The selection of three hundred (300) samples of the weaker sections of Malda town of West Bengal was made out of the population spread over the whole town and thus was the representative of the universe. The respondents thus selected belonged to

Table 3.3

Households selected, dropped and number of
respondents finally selected

Locality	Households selected	Households dropped	Number of respondents finally selected
Sadar Hospital Area	70	43	27
Baluchar	70	41	29
Sahapur	70	37	33
Jhaljhalia	70	35	35
Rathbari	70	36	34
Fulbari	70	40	30
Bashbari	70	43	27
Mangalbari	70	35	35
Pirojpur	70	46	24
Mahesmati	70	33	37
TOTAL	700	389 (55.57%)	311 (44.43%)

different occupational groups.

The data relating to the distribution of respondents into occupations are presented in table 3.4. According to the table the respondents belonged to the five occupational groups are Rickshaw Puller, Coolie, Sweeper, Peon and Small Shopkeeper. Each occupational group is represented by sixty (60) respondents.

Table 3.4

Distribution of respondents in
terms of occupations

Occupational Groups	No. of Respondents
Rickshaw Pullers	60
Coolie	60
Sweeper	60
Peon	60
Small Shopkeeper	60
TOTAL	300

The researcher chosen the occupational groups of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Small Shopkeepers as weaker sections for the administration of research tool because these are the groups among whom poverty reigns from generation to generation. The researcher also feels that the economic condition of peons and shopkeepers is not equally bad as it is in case of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies and Sweepers. But the researcher came to know from his another study which he conducted for his M.Phil degree that most of the respondents' brothers pursued the occupations of Shopkeepers and a few of them have taken up the jobs in offices, hotels and restaurants and tea stalls as Peon/Office Boy, attendant and waiter respectively, while the respondents pursued the occupations of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies and Sweepers. As such the intra-generational upward occupational mobility was found among the weaker sections. It is understood from the above mobility pattern that the occupational groups of shopkeeper and peon (if not in all the cases) also originally belonged to weaker sections. The above mobility picture led the researcher to know its factors which facilitated upward occupational mobility.

Keeping this perspective in view, the occupational groups of Rickshaw Puller, Coolie, Sweeper, Peon and Shopkeeper are chosen for the present study.

List of Variables Under Study:

Socio-demographic traits, size and type of family, education, income and family income, perception about role and utility of education, migration, reasons for migration, respondents perception of opportunity structure and respondents desire to raise status.

The Construction of Interview Schedule :

The major tool for collecting data for the present study was procoded interview schedule which included questions pertaining to the following areas:

1. Socio-demographic Characteristics: . Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, such as age, sex, marital status, religion, caste, rural urban background, size and type of family, education income, family income.
2. Perception about education: Respondents' levels of education, their perception about the role

and utility of education in their life with particular reference to the achievement of success and status.

3. Migration: The degree and level of migration of the respondents, the place from where migration takes place, the reasons for which respondents migrate from their native place. Similarly, the levels of migration of respondents' fathers, the place from where the respondents' fathers were migrated and the reason for which they migrated.
4. Economic Status: The levels of income and economic status of respondents as well as the utilization of economic resources for pursuing better occupations.
5. Perception of Opportunity Structure: Respondents' perception about the adequacy of opportunity structure that exists at the places of their work.
6. Desire to Raise One's Status: Respondents' desire to raise their occupational status, the attempt which they make and the measures which they adopt to change their occupations, the extent which they can go to change their occupational status.

Case History:

Some representative case history also been prepared in order to supplement the findings of statistical analysis. Sometimes statistical analysis fails to reveal the reality. The investigator was quite conscious about the limitations of quantitative method. Keeping this perspective in view some case histories were prepared to verify the genuinness of the findings.

Concepts Used:

In the present study following concepts have been used for the guidance of present investigation:

(1) Weaker Sections: Weaker sections referred to those persons who are economically weak and socially backward; they work hard and earn less and have no means to lead their lives as a human being; they work hard under the sunshine and rain to earn their daily bread and their nature of works itself put them into the lower social stratum.

In order to specify the concept and make it operational, two categories of persons, out of the classification

made by Murthy⁴ and modified and adopted by Challam⁵ are taken up in the present study. They are as follows:

1. Sections of the urban community who are on account of special circumstances are forced to engage themselves in hereditary occupations which are not remunerative and which are hazardous for health and sanitation.
2. Sections who are economically weak and socially backward irrespective of their castes, creeds and religions.

for the purpose of operationalization as well as for the administration of research tool, the five occupational groups i.e. Rickshaw Puller, Coolie, Sweeper, Peon and small Shopkeeper are selected for investigation.

2. Occupational Mobility: The term occupational mobility refers to the process by which individual moves from one occupation to another of differential

4. O.K., Murthy, Op.Cit., PP. 13-14.

4. K.S., Challam, Op.Cit., P. 39.

prestige. This occupational movement may be upward or downward. Occupational mobility is one of the most important element of social mobility. As such occupational and social mobility are very much interrelated, in the sense, social mobility deals with the overall mobility of person or a group or a family of which occupational mobility is one of the most important dimension of it.

The researcher did not feel to discuss about occupational mobility and its various dimensions and aspects in great detail and also did not present enough statistical data about occupational mobility pattern among weaker sections. Because the researcher already conducted an empirical study on occupational mobility among weaker sections of Malda town for his M.Phil degree. But for the guideline of the present investigation, an overall occupational mobility pattern among weaker sections is presented in table 1.1 in the introductory chapter.

3. Upward and Downward Occupational Mobility: In the context of occupational mobility pattern observed in the five segments of population, Treiman's⁶ prestige score scale was adopted to measure the upward and

6. Donald J., Treiman, **Occupational Prestige in Comparative perspective**, Academic Press, New York, 1977, PP. 389-92.

downward occupational mobility. In this regard respondents' occupations were compared with that of their fathers' and sons' occupations. The occupational comparison was made across three generations i.e. respondents, respondents' fathers and respondents' sons. While making such comparison each occupation was given particular prestige score on the basis of Treiman's⁷ OPPSSRIS (Occupational Prestige Score Scale Relevant to Indian Situation) scale and on the basis of this comparison, the upward and downward mobility have been computed.

4. First Generational and Second Generational Occupational Mobility: The first generational mobility refers to the occupational change between respondents' fathers and respondents themselves. It indicates that the occupational shift took place between respondents' fathers and the respondents themselves. It means that the occupational mobility took place across these two generations. Such occupational shift may be upward or downward. Similarly, second generational mobility refers to the occupational movement between respondents themselves and their sons. It indicates that the

7. Ibid.

occupational mobility took place across respondents and their sons generations. But in case of inter-generational occupational mobility, the occupations followed by respondents' fathers, respondents themselves and respondents' sons are entirely different. It indicates that in each generation some new occupations have been adopted. It further indicates that mobility in both the generations (i.e. first generation and second generation) have taken place.

5. Migration: Migration is a movement of an individual or a group of individuals from one place to another or one population to another. Migration may take place at two levels i.e. international and national level. This national level of migration also called internal migration. Migration has many consequences such as (a) the individual who migrates; (b) the population in which the migrant live; and (c) the population in which the migrant enters. The study of these factors is important to understand the consequences of migration on society. The present study assessed that how migration affects occupational mobility among weaker sections.

6. Opportunity Structure: The term opportunity structure refers to the avenues, facilities and prospects of a particular place which influence the personality development process of an individual or individuals. Such opportunity structure differs from place to place and one nation to another. The opportunity structure plays an important role in facilitating the occupational mobility among all sections of people irrespective of their castes, creeds, religions and all sorts of barriers in the society. In the present study an attempt was made to know the degree of influence of it on occupational mobility among weaker sections.

Presentation of Data:

The data collected through the administration of the interview schedule have been statistically analysed and presented in tabular form. In the tables, the frequencies and their corresponding percentaged have been given. Case histories have also been cited to highlight the main features of the study.

Analysis of Data:

The data on the basis of tables and statistical inferences have been analysed. The characteristics

of the data and the direction to which they lead have been given in respective chapters. While interpreting data impressionistic and subjective interpretation have been avoided. Only factual analysis and the conclusion arising out of that have been presented. The first generational occupational mobility is measured through the comparison of occupations across two generations i.e. respondents' fathers and the respondents themselves. Similarly, second generational occupational mobility is measured through the comparison of occupations across respondents and their (respondents) sons' generations. The inter-generational mobility is measured through the comparison of occupations across three generations i.e. respondents' fathers, respondents themselves and the respondents' sons. To measure the upward and downward occupational shift each occupation is given particular prestige score on the basis of treiman's⁸ Prestige Score Scale and as such the direction of mobility pattern is assessed. The X^2 test has been also used wherever necessary.

8. Ibid.

POPULATION TRAITS

The present study is conducted among the five occupational groups i.e., Rickshaw Puller, Coolie, Sweeper, Peon and Shopkeeper, which generally constitute the weaker section of the society. The major concern of the present discussion is to investigate the socio-demographic structure of the population under study. Socio-demographic structure is an important variable in social sciences research and it gives a complete picture about respondents' age, sex, marital status, religious status, castes, family size and type of family and so on. Apart from these variables education and income of respondents are also important elements of socio-demographic structure. The study of age, sex, marital status, religious status,

castes, family size and type of family of respondents will reflect the nature and pattern of composition of particular occupational groups.

Age is an important element in the understanding of an individual's status in the society. The age of an individual symbolizes his relative position and the prestige enjoyed by him in a particular social milieu. Even in modern society age reflects the social exposure, experience and some sort of social strata. In Indian society sex plays an important role to determine the nature of activities which are pursued in order to earn livelihood. In the past, women of middle and upper strata generally worked in their homes. They were not generally gainfully employed. The situation was different in case of women of lower stratum. They had been an earning member of their families. In view of drastic changes in Indian society we now find that women are also engaged in different types of occupations and earn money and add their income to their respective families. In the study of social and occupational mobility marital status of respondents is also an important factor because it has been observed that the unmarried or bachelor population

is more mobile than married one. Bachelors are much more inclined towards movement from one place to another for better job opportunities and progress whereas the married population show their less interest on it. Such movement of population also affects the migration process. Apart from this, religion also is an important factor of Indian social structure that play an important role in allocation of personnel to different occupations. In the context of modern changes and constitutional safeguards no one is prohibited to get access to any occupation but these factors are still supposed to have some influences on the individuals in choosing different occupations. In view of this consideration an attempt is made to find out the influence of religion on the choice of occupation of particular occupational groups. Caste plays a detrimental role in the choice of occupation in the traditional Indian society. It also restricts the social and occupational mobility in the society. The strata system based on caste and predetermined occupational hierarchy provides little scope for social and occupational mobility. In caste system individuals are based in on preordained status hierarchy. Thus, it is difficult for individuals to move from one status system to another. "The caste system was the

satisfactory system of the traditional Indian society and it worked as the mechanism for the allocation of personnel over different occupations".¹ Each caste and sub-caste had their own traditional occupations which remained and unaltered for generations. "Generally castes are groups of allied caste considered some of them calling as its hereditary occupation who abandoned which in pursuit of another though it might be more lucrative was thought not be arised"² As individual has nothing to choose but to adopt his traditional occupation practised by his kinsman or by the members of his caste group. As such caste system was the great restraint on the occupational mobility in Indian society. To understand the nature of association between caste and occupation, the relevant informations from the respondents under study are collected. Family is one of the basic institution of society. The joint family has been the dominant form in Indian society. The relevance of family organisation is due to the fact that it not only provides the stability and the

1. M.S. Gore and Others, 'School Teachers in India', in **Sociology of the Teaching Profession in India**, S.P. Ruhela (Ed.), National Council of Research and Educational Training, 1970, P. 86.

2. G.S. Ghurye, **Caste and Race in India**, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1969, P. 15.

continuity to the social structure but also shapes and influences the personality, life ways and the sound economic activities of the individuals. Aillen D. Ross³ rightly observes that " the large joint family is a family centred, characterised by intimacy, mutuality of interests, strong primary group controls and mutual assistance in time of need. In it, family traditions and pride are strong and an individual member is dominated by the opinion of the large group". Now a days perusading influence of joint family with the advent of modern social forces is gradually decreasing in Indian society and new type of family organisation i.e. nuclear family is gradually coming up. However, family organisation plays an important role in the upbringing of children in shaping and moulding the level of aspiration and in influencing their occupational choice. With these objectives in view the relevant informations have been collected from the respondent of the present study to assess the type and size of their families.

In this context the informations about the socio-demographic background of the population under

3. A.D., Ross, **The Hindu Family in its Urban Settings**, Oxford University Press, Branch, 1961, P. 14.

study belonging to five occupational groups will be very useful, as it will provide us an insight into the social characteristics of the composition of the groups. The relevant data of age, sex, marital status, religion, caste, family size and type of family of five occupational groups i.e., Rickshaw Puller, Coolie, Sweeper, Peon and Shopkeeper are presented in tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7.

The table 4.1 shows that among the occupational group of Rickshaw Pullers, the highest percentage (63.33) of the respondents belong to the age group of 45-55 years and the second highest percentage i.e., (21.67) belong to 35-45 age group. The lowest percentage of respondents of this group fall under the age group of 55-65 years and 10 percent belong to the age group of 25-35 years. Among Coolies, 56.67 percent belong to the age group of 45-55 years which is the highest percentage of this group and the lowest percentage of them i.e. 5, belong to the age group of 25-35 years. The second highest and second lowest percentage i.e., 25 and 13.33 of them belong to the age group of 35-45 and 55-65 years respectively. Among Sweepers, the highest percentage i.e. 33.33 belong to the age group of 35-45 years and the second highest percentage of them i.e., 30, belong to 45-55 years age group. Apart

Table 4.1

DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS OF RESPONDENTS

Occupational Groups	Age Group				Total	Mean	Median
	25-30	35-45	45-55	55-65			
Mid Value	30	40	50	60			
Rickshaw Puller	6 (10.00)	13 (21.67)	38 (63.33)	3 (5.00)	60	46.33	
Coolie	3 (5.00)	15 (25.00)	34 (56.67)	8 (13.33)	60	47.83	
Sweeper	12 (20.00)	20 (33.33)	18 (30.00)	10 (16.67)	60	44.33	
Peon	00 (00.00)	17 (28.33)	27 (45.00)	16 (26.67)	60	49.83	
Shopkeeper	2 (3.33)	14 (23.33)	31 (51.67)	13 (21.67)	60	49.47	
Total	23 (7.67)	79 (26.33)	148 (49.33)	50 (16.67)	300	47.50	

from this 20 percent and 16.67 belong to the age group of 25-35 and 55-65 years respectively. Among peons, the highest percentage i.e. 45, belong to the age group of 45-55 years and second highest percentage i.e., 28.35 belong to 35-45 years age group. Apart from this 26.67 percent respondents belong to the age group of 55-65 years but not a single respondent belong to the age group of 25-35 years in this group. Among Shopkeepers the highest percentage i.e. 51.67, belong to 45-55 years of age group and the second highest percentage of them i.e. 23.33, belong to 35-45 years of age group. Apart from this 21.67 and 3.33 percent belong to 55-65 and 25-35 years of age groups respectively. The mean age of these five occupational groups (i.e. Rickshaw Puller, Coolie, Sweeper, Peon and Shopkeeper) are 46.33, 47.83, 44.33, 49.83 and 49.57 years respectively.

Overall analysis reveals that the highest percentage (49.33) belong to 45-55 years of age group and second highest percentage (26.33) of it belong to 35-45 years of age group. Apart from this 16.67 and 7.67 percents belong to the age group of 55-65 and 25-35 years of age group respectively. The analysis shows that the 45-55 years of age group is highly prevalent in all the five occupational groups. The mean age of the total population is 47.5 years

In the present study an attempt is made to explore the representation of females in five occupational groups.

According to the table 4.2 in the occupational group of Sweepers, the percentage of male is 70, against it, 30 percent of females are engaged in this occupation. Among the occupational group of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers, all the respondents are males. Overall in the entire population under study, the percentage of male and female are 94 and 6 respectively. Analysis shows that among Sweepers both male and female pursue the same occupation. But among remaining four occupational groups (Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers) only male pursue their occupation and no female representation is found there.

The table 4.3 shows that in the entire sample comprising five occupational groups, 97 percent are married, 0.67 percent is male divorced and 2.33 percent are female divorced. Marital status of the respondents within their occupational groups indicate that among Sweepers 85 percent are married, 3.33 percent are male divorced and 11.67 percent are female divorced and remaining among the four occupational groups not a single divorcee or divorced respondent is found. No respondent is expected to be bachelor but the information was sought to verify the truth of the

Table 4.2

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Occupational Groups	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Rickshaw Puller	60 (100.00)	0 -	60
Coolie	60 (100.00)	0 -	60
Sweeper	42 (70.00)	18 (30.00)	60
Peon	60 (100.00)	0 -	60
Shopkeeper	60 (100.00)	0 -	60
Total	282 (94.00)	18 (6.00)	300

Table 4.3

MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

Occupational Groups	Marital Status				Total
	Bachelor	Married	Divorced		
			Male	Female	
Rickshaw Puller	0 -	60 (100.00)	0 -	0 -	60
Coolie	0 -	60 (100.00)	0 -	0 -	60
Sweeper	0 -	51 (85.00)	2 (3.33)	7 (11.67)	60
Peon	0 -	60 (100.00)	0 -	0 -	60
Shopkeeper	0 -	60 (100.00)	0 -	0 -	60
Total	0 -	291 (97.00)	2 (0.67)	7 (2.33)	300

statement of the respondents under study.

The table 4.4 gives information about the religious background of the respondents. The analysis shows that an overwhelmingly large percentage of respondents are Hindus. There are only 16.67 percent Muslims and 83.33 percent are Hindus and no other religion group is found in the entire sample. The cross sectional analysis shows that among Rickshaw Pullers 63.33 percent are Hindus and 36.67 percent Muslims. Among Coolies 76.67 percent are Hindus and 23.33 percent are Muslims. In case of sweepers a different picture is found. In the sweeping profession only Hindus are engaged and no other religious group pursue this occupation. Apart from this among Peon and Shopkeepers 95 and 81.67 percent are Hindus and 5.00 and 18.33 percent are Muslims respectively.

The table 4.5 represents the caste distribution of respondents. According to the data among Rickshaw Pullers highest percentage of respondents belong to Malakar caste. Apart from this 3.33, 5.00, 10.00, 8.33, 15.00 and 1.67 percents are Brahmin, Kayasta, Dhopa, Muchi, Sarnakar and Sudra respectively. A large percentage (36.67 of respondents could not specify

Table 4.4

RELIGION OF RESPONDENTS

Occupational Groups	Religion			Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	
Rickshaw Puller	38 (63.33)	22 (36.67)	0 -	60
Coolie	46 (76.67)	14 (23.33)	0 -	60
Sweeper	60 (100.00)	0 -	0 -	60
Peon	57 (95.00)	3 (5.00)	0 -	60
Shopkeeper	49 (81.67)	11 (18.33)	0 -	60
Total	250 (83.00)	50 (16.67)	0 -	300

Table 4.5

CASTE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Occupational Groups	Castes													Total
	Brahmin	Kayasta	Don	Teli	Napit	Malakar	Chopa	Hari	Baniya	Sarnakar	Sudra	Muchi	Others	
Rickshaw Puller	2 (3.33)	3 (5.00)	0	0	0	12 (20.00)	6 (10.00)	0	0	9 (15.00)	1 (1.67)	5 (8.33)	22* (36.67)	60
Coolie	0	5 (5.33)	0	2 (3.33)	0	23 (33.33)	0	3 (5.00)	3 (5.00)	10 (16.67)	0	0	14* (23.33)	60
Sweeper	0	0	60 (100.00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Peon	24 (40.00)	4 (6.67)	0	0	0	13 (21.67)	3 (5.00)	2 (3.33)	0	5 (8.33)	5 (8.33)	1 (1.67)	3* (3.00)	60
Shopkeeper	7 (11.67)	5 (5.33)	2 (3.33)	3 (5.00)	4 (6.67)	6 (10.00)	4 (6.67)	0	13 (21.66)	4 (6.67)	1 (1.67)	0	11* (18.33)	60
Total	33 (11.00)	17 (5.67)	62 (20.66)	5 (1.67)	4 (1.33)	54 (18.00)	13 (4.33)	5 (1.67)	16 (5.33)	28 (9.33)	7 (2.33)	6 (2.00)	50* (16.67)	300

*MUSLIM RESPONDENTS

their caste and this percentage is put under other category. The respondents under this category belong to Muslim community. Among Coolies highest percentage of respondents belong to Malakar caste and a good percentage of respondents belong to Muslim community. Their relative percentages are, 38.33 and 23.34 respectively. Besides this, 8.33, 3.33, 5.00 and 16.67 percents belong to kayasta, Teli, Hari, Baniya and Sarnakar respectively. A different picture is found in case of Sweepers. In the occupational group of Sweepers, all the respondents belong to Dom caste and no other caste practice this occupation. It is also important to note that no other religious group practice this occupation other than Hindus. Among Peons highest percentage of respondents belong to Brahmin caste and second highest percentage of them belong to Malakar caste. Apart from this, 6.67, 5.00, 3.33, 1.67, 8.33 and 8.33 percents are Kayasta, Dhopa, Hari, Muchi, Sarnakar and Sudra castes respectively. Besides this 5.00 percent belong to Muslim community. Among Shopkeepers, the highest percentage of respondents (21.66) belong to Baniya caste. There are 11.67 percent respondents who are Brahmins, 8.33 percent are Kayasta, 3.33 percent are Dom, 5.00 percent

are Teli, 6.67 percent are Napit and 10.00 percent are Malakar castes. Besides this 6.67 percent are Dhopa caste and equal percentage of it belong to Sarnakar caste and only 1.67 percent belong to Sudra caste. Apart from this a large percentage (18.33) of respondents belong to Muslim community.

An overall analysis shows that the highest percentage of respondents i.e., 20.66 belong to Dom Caste in the entire population under study and next to it is Malakar caste. The third highest percentage of respondents belong to Brahmin caste. The relative percentage of Malakar and Brahmin caste is 18.00 and 11.00 respectively. There are 5.67, 1.33, 4.33, 5.33, 2.00, 9.33 and 2.33 percents Kayasta, Napit, Dhopa, Baniya, Muchi, Sarnakar and Sudra castes respectively. There are 1.67 percent respondents who belong to Teli caste and equal percentage of it belong to Hari caste. Apart from these a big percentage (16.67 respondents belong to Muslim community.

The table 4.6 represents the family size of respondents. Among Rickshaw Pullers, highest percentage of respondents family size is of 5-6 members. Apart from this 36.67, 8.33 and 3.33 percent belong to the family size of 3-4, 7-8 and 9-10 members respectively. Among Coolies, majority percentage

Table 4.6

FAMILY SIZE OF RESPONDENTS

Occupational Groups	Family Size				Total	Mean	Median
	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10			
Mid Value	3.5	5.5	7.5	9.5			
Rickshaw Puller	22 (36.67)	31 (51.67)	5 (8.33)	2 (3.33)	60	5.07	
Coolie	19 (31.67)	28 (46.67)	13 (21.66)	0 -	60	5.30	
Sweeper	9 (15.00)	38 (63.33)	10 (16.67)	3 (5.00)	60	5.73	
Peon	32 (53.34)	23 (38.33)	5 (8.33)	0 -	60	4.60	
Shopkeeper	25 (41.67)	16 (26.67)	13 (21.66)	6 (10.00)	60	5.5	
Total	107 (35.67)	136 (45.33)	46 (15.33)	11 (3.67)	300	5.29	

(46.67) of the respondents belong to the family size of 5-6 members while second highest percentage (31.67) belong to the family size of 3-4 members and lowest percentage (21.66) of them belong to 7-8 members group. Among sweepers also a very high percentage (63.33) of the respondents belong to the family size of 5-6 members. Besides this, 15.00, 16.67 and 5.00 percent belong to the family size of 3-4, 7-8 and 9-10 members respectively. Among Peons, the highest percentage (53.34) of respondents belong to the family size of 3-4 members while 38.33 and 8.33 percents belong to the family size group of 5-6 and 7-8 members respectively. Among Shopkeepers, the highest percentage (41.67) of respondents belong to 3-4 family size group while 26.67, 21.66 and 10.00 percents belong to 5-6, 7-8 and 9-10 family size groups respectively. The mean family size of the five occupational groups are 5.07, 5.3, 5.73, 4.6 and 5.5. The overall analysis of the total population under study shows that the highest percentage (45.33) of the respondents belong to 5-6 family size group. Apart from this 35.67, 15.33 and 3.67 percents belong to 3-4, 7-8 and 9-10 family size group respectively. The mean family size of the total population is 5.24.

The table 4.7 represents the family type of respondents. Among Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers in all the five occupational groups, the majority respondents practice nuclear type of family and their relative percentages are 91.66, 96.67, 78.33, 95.00 and 86.67 respectively. Besides this, among these five occupational groups (i.e. Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers, peons and Shopkeepers) 6.67, 3.33, 21.67, 5.00 and 10.00 Percents have joint family system and only among Rickshaw Pullers and Shopkeepers, the practice of extended family system is found. Although the percentage of such family system is quite negligible, the relative percentage of such respondents among Rickshaw Pullers and Shopkeepers are 1.67 and 3.33 respectively. In the entire sample 90.67 percent of the respondents have Nuclear type of family while 8.33 percent have joint family and only 1.00 percent have extended family. It is clear from the above analysis that the practice of nuclear type of family is very much prevalent and popular among all the five occupational groups under study.

Table 4.7

TYPE OF FAMILY OF RESPONDENTS

Occupational Groups	Type of Family			Total
	Nuclear	Joint	Extended	
Rickshaw Puller	55 (91.66)	4 (6.67)	1 (1.67)	60
Coolie	58 (96.67)	2 (3.33)	0 -	60
Sweeper	47 (78.33)	13 (21.67)	0 -	60
Peon	57 (95.00)	3 (5.00)	0 -	60
Shopkeeper	52 (86.67)	6 (10.00)	2 (3.33)	60
Total	272 (90.67)	25 (8.33)	3 (1.00)	300

EDUCATION

Education equips a man with better skills and qualities to survive in this world. It has always been a source of illumination and enlightenment that lead a man to perfection. This is the reason that Greek philosophers laid much stress on it and describe its purpose: "to create healthy body". Education has been explained and defined in different ways. In the broad and general sense it is used as synonymous to socialization. In etymological sense the word education is derived from 'educare' which means bringing up of children physically and mentally. Thus it refers to systematic socialization by which a child develops adequate qualities. Durkheim explains education in the sense that:

Education is the influence exercised by adult generations on those that are yet ready for social life. Its object is to arouse and to develop in the child a certain number of physical, intellectual and moral status which are demanded of him by both the political society as a whole and the special milieu for which he is specifically destined.¹

Other pioneers of sociology and Anthropology like Herbert Spencer, George Herbert Mead, Margaret Mead and James Stroud preferred to take broad view of education. In fact the broad interpretation of education takes into cognizance the total impact of education on individuals. As such its usage is similar to socialization. But from analytical point of view it is necessary to make distinction between the two. Socialization, by and large, refers to the entire process of learning from birth to death that enables him to act effectively and live honourably. It also includes instructions in imparted and formal settings.

1. Emile Durkheim, **Education and Sociology**, (translated with an introduction by S.D. Fox), The Free Press, New York, 1956, (1,2 & 8).

Against it education refers to the socialization that takes place formally and intentionally in institutional framework provided for this purpose. It involves intentional, planned and systematic transformation of knowledge, skills and values which is so necessary that society institutionalize it.

In modern time, scholars make distinction between formal and non formal education. Some of them also use another phrase: incidental education and informal education. Here education refers to mode or content of teaching. However, formal education indicates the teaching of certain knowledge or instruction in a particular branch of learning or trade in a structured and programmed way in institutions specially designed and set up for the purpose such as school, colleges, polytechniques etc.²

Non formal education refers to programmed (i.e. consciously organised and patterned) and purposeful instruction. Certain areas of knowledge and skill or some other element of culture which take place outside of school or similarly designated institutions.³ It is

2. N. Jayaram, **Sociology of Education in India**, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1990 P. 29.

3. Ibid.

offered to a particular category of people and relatively more flexible and free from structural rigidities. Incidental education refers to that process of learning which takes place in the process of living as a result of which an individual absorbs enlightenment from the environment in which he lives and grows up. The phrase informal education is used almost synonymously with socialization. The recent development in concept and theory of education considers the basis of distinction between formal and non formal education as useless. It also does not appreciate the phrase non formal education which is not a happy term. However, there is no definite line of demarcation between formal and nonformal education. In fact the non-formal education contains many characteristics of formal education. Similar is the case with formal education. Thus it is suggested that it would be meaningful to distinguish between structured and non-structured education.

Education is an important institution in society. It is a major and effective source of socialization as well as of social transformation. It develops abilities and skills in individuals; indicates discipline among them; refines their behaviour and

makes them potential citizens of society. In modern complex societies education provides knowledge of different kinds and trained people in various skills so that they can perform manifold adult role in the society. Education has many purposes which aim at overall development of individuals and refinement of their behaviour. It further moulds individuals in a way required for the maintenance of integrity, solidarity and continuity of the society. For this purpose the education is institutionalized and structured in particular way. Thus educational system of a society as a definite pattern. It has an organisation: a set of roles, rules of behaviour, norms and values. It is an organised system that constitutes the matrix which produces man in society.

Education is related with other social institutions of the society that not only affect other social institutions but it is also affected by them. Basically all social institutions are interrelated and thus changes in one will definitely have impact on the other either directly or indirectly. Education occupies significant position in social structure as it is an adequate mechanism of transmission and innovation of knowledge and skills. Thus it has great

potentiality for social change and modernization. It also plays an important role in the life of individual and enable him to improve his condition and position.

In modern urban industrial society a close link is developed between education and occupation. Education enables a man to adopt an occupation of his own choice and in this context it offers the economy of the society. It is an important source of earning livelihood. The earlier types of societies being simple and self sufficient had different way of production. They used to produce different commodities through hand made production. In such society occupations were hereditary and required very little little or no education at all. But in modern societies, which are by their very nature are dependent, the process of production is very complex. Mental work as different from manual work has gained importance. Modern occupations call for trained, talent in the application of vision, knowledge and concepts. In brief, the increasing technical nature of industry has raised the level of education required in occupation of all types whether scientific, financial or administrative.

Education helps a man to achieve high status in the hierarchy of positions which constitute stratification in the society. Social stratification by and large indicates social inequality which is manifested in various forms and nature. It manifests differential allocation of income, status and prestige, the distribution of opportunities for various social utilities and even the differential evaluation of positions. Thus every society exhibits a ladder or hierarchy into which its population is distributed. A person enjoys the greater status and privileges if he is placed higher in the ladder. The important point in this context is that a person moves up and down in that hierarchy which social scientists call it social mobility. The extent of mobility determines the nature of social stratification. There is a system of stratification in which individuals have greater scope for movement up and down the hierarchy and such movement actually takes place. This sort of stratification is the characteristics of the open society. The present American society with its class system of stratification is often cited as a typical illustration of this. Apart from this there is rigid system of stratification in which the boundaries of various strata are rigid and movement between the

strata is extremely difficult if not possible. This type of stratification is found in close society. The caste system in which membership in a caste group was determined by birth as it was prevalent in traditional India is an illustration of this type of stratification. However, in modern time both the types of stratification do not exist in pure forms. In certain cases, one may witness.

Social scientists have observed various correlates of social stratification. These correlates vary from society to society depending upon their socio-economic and technological development but generally in urban industrial society education, occupation, income and wealth standard as the principle correlates of social stratification. It has been observed that in developed and technologically advanced societies education has become the most important criterion of stratification. In such societies, education is largely determinant of income and recruitment of various occupations itself is determined by the educational level of the individuals.

At the same time that ladder or hierarchy of positions is also determined by the occupational and educational levels of the individuals. Thus, education acquires

significance as a determinant of social placement and social stratification.

In modern societies education plays significant role. It generates upward social mobility among the individuals as it provides requisite qualifications, abilities and skills required for various occupations which is the principle channel of social mobility. It is also applicable to those societies where the traditional system of stratification did permit large scale social mobility. In this case the formal education gives an opportunity to people who are confined to lower and intermediary statuses to stake a claim to higher status in the new stratification system. Thus, education dismantles the old system of stratification and opens new avenues for mobility.

Indian society has undergone drastic changes in post independence era. The process of modernization and development got momentum during that period. As a matter of fact we find vast expansion of education. In the new socio-cultural scenario they succeeded to achieve high positions who attained education and various degrees. The basic thesis of Srinivas⁴ behind

4. M.N. Srinivas, **Caste in Modern India and Other Essays**, Asia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1977, PP. 15-42.

Kenneth⁸, William⁹, Knystyna¹⁰, Janus¹¹, John and others¹², Jaime¹³, Jane¹⁴, Elwyn and Debora¹⁵, Mladen¹⁶, Karl Ulrich & Glenn¹⁷ and Derek¹⁸. As the present investigation relates to the factors that affect occupational mobility among weaker section, an attempt is made to find out the role of education in social transformation of that section of Indian society. The people of weaker section are of the lowest grade. They enjoy minimum facility and privilege. Consequently they have minimum resources to be used to improve their situations. They work hard to meet the daily needs of their survival. They also involve their children in the work so that they may add the income of their families. In this situation

8. Kenneth I. Spenner, Op. Cit.

9. Willian T.M., Charles M.B. and Judy, Op. Cit.

10. Krystyna Janicka, Op. Cit.

11. Janusz Hryniewicz, Op. Cit.

12. John A., Steven R.S. & David A.W., Op. Cit.

13. Jaime B.V., Op. Cit.

14. Jane Riblett, W. Op. Cit.

15. Elwyn C.L. & Debora Nelson, Op. Cit.

16. Mladen, L., Op. Cit.

17. Karl Ulrich, M. & Glenn, R.C., Op. Cit.

18. Derek, S.L., Op. Cit.

his concepts of Sanskritization and Westernization is the same. He observes that economic betterment, the position of political power, education, leadership and a desire to move up in the hierarchy are relevant factors in the Sanskritization. Various other societies of social and occupational mobility of Indian society in different settings among different sections of people indicate that education plays an important role in facilitating occupational mobility. These studies also observe that lack of education either impedes occupational mobility or maintains status quo. Sharda, Joseph and Miller⁵ find a significant relation between industrialization, development, education and occupation. According to them education helps in the transformation of occupational attainment. This transformation is more apparent in rural than urban areas. Apart from this several other studies have been conducted in different parts of the world and made the similar observation. They found positive role of education in high occupational attainment. These studies are as such: Max Haller and Others⁶, Joseph⁷,

5. Bam Dev Sharda, Joseph, C., G.A. Miller, Op. Cit.

6. Max Haller, Wolfgang, Peter and Karin, Op. Cit.

7. Joseph Navadomsky, Op. Cit.

children are not encouraged to go to school for education. However, those who go to school get education upto primary level. Weaker section hardly attain higher education. The main reason is that they are unable to afford the cost incurred in attainment of education. It has been observed in the present study that the highest level of education which the population under study have attained is upto high school.

The data relating to the educational status of respondents is presented in table 5.1. It shows that among Rickshaw pullers 36.67 percent attained education upto primary level and 30 percent upto middle level. Only 6.66 percent of Rickshaw pullers are upto high school level. Apart from this 10 percent are completely illiterate and 16.67 percent are only literate. In case of Coolies 31.67 percent are educated upto primary level, 25 percent upto middle level and 5 percent upto high school. The percentage of illiterate and literate among coolies are 28.33 and 10 respectively. Among sweepers 33.33 percent of them are illiterate and 26.67 are literate. Further 18.33 percent educated upto primary level, 20 percent upto middle level and 1.67 percent upto high school.

Table 5.1

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

Occupational Groups	Educational Status					Total
	Illiterate	Literate	Upto Primary	Upto Middle	High School	
Rickshaw Puller	6 (10.00)	10 (16.67)	22 (36.67)	18 (30.00)	4 (6.66)	60
Coolie	17 (28.33)	6 (10.00)	19 (31.67)	15 (25.00)	3 (5.00)	60
Sweeper	20 (33.33)	16 (26.67)	11 (18.33)	12 (20.00)	1 (1.67)	60
Peon	4 (6.66)	3 (5.00)	6 (10.00)	8 (13.34)	39 (65.00)	60
Shopkeeper	3 (5.00)	12 (20.00)	9 (15.00)	11 (18.33)	25 (41.67)	60
Total	50 (16.67)	47 (15.67)	67 (22.33)	64 (21.33)	72 (24.00)	300

in this category the percentage of illiterate is the highest. Among peons 65 percent, the highest percentage in the entire sample, are educated upto high school. Apart from this 13.34 and 10 percent are educated upto middle level and primary level respectively. In this group of respondents 6.66 percent are illiterate and 5 percent are literate. In the group of shopkeepers 41.67 percent are high school. Further 18.33 percent have attained education upto middle level and 15 percent upto primary level. The percentage of illiterate among shopkeepers is 5 and the percentage of literate is 20.

Overall 24 percent respondents of the entire sample are educated upto high school, 22.33 percent upto middle level. The percentage of illiterate in the entire sample is 16.67 and that of literate is 15.67.

Perception About Education:

The acquisition of education depends upon the fact that what do people think of it, and how useful do they consider it. If they regard it valueable and important in the life of man, they will seek to persue it. If people do not consider it of any value and importance, obviously they will not show any interest to attain it.

The important point is to know and find out the utility of education as a source and criterion of social transformation. The investigation, for this purpose, tried to assess the perception of the population under study about the utility and importance of education. It is observed that education is regarded by the respondents as an important factor. Most of the respondents consider that they would have enjoyed better position and worked successfully in life if they had been highly educated. It shows that they have not got proper opportunity to go to school to pursue education. The data relating to the respondents' perception of education as an important factor to give better position and success in life are presented in table 5.2. According to the data, 46.66 percent of Rickshaw pullers find that they would have enjoyed better position and got success if they had been highly educated. Apart from this 31.67 percent did not consider it important. The same case is with Coolies as 51.67 percent of them find its importance to achieve success and 30 percent have unfavourable response against it. In case of sweepers 36.67 percent have favourable opinion whereas 33.33 percent have unfavourable opinion about education. In the group of

Table 5.2

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE TOWARDS PERCEPTION OF SUCCESS
THROUGH EDUCATION

Occupational Groups	Response			Total
	Yes	Ind	No	
Rickshaw Puller	28 (46.66)	13 (21.67)	19 (31.67)	60
Coolie	31 (51.67)	11 (18.33)	18 (30.00)	60
Sweeper	22 (36.67)	18 (30.00)	20 (33.33)	60
Peon	41 (68.33)	11 (18.33)	8 (13.34)	60
Shopkeeper	30 (50.00)	16 (26.67)	14 (23.33)	60
Total	152 (50.67)	69 (23.00)	79 (26.33)	300

Ind = Indifferent

peons 68.33 percent, the highest percentage in the entire sample have favourable opinion towards education and only 13.34 percent of them have unfavourable opinion towards it. As far as shopkeepers are concerned 50 percent have unfavourable opinion. Among the occupational groups of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers, 21.67, 18.33, 30, 18.33 and 26.67 percent respectively show their indifference towards the perception about education.

Overall, 50.67 percent of the entire population consider education important to achieve better position and get success in life. Against it 26.33 percent do not find so. There are also such respondents who have no opinion towards the perception about education. Their percentage is 23. The analysis shows that majority of the population under study consider education important and useful for getting success and achieving better position in the life of men.

The other important feature of respondents perception about education is that they consider it useful for getting profitable occupation. In modern time due to the industrial and technological development, the opportunities for jobs are expanded to a great extent. Every organisation requires able and skilled persons

trained in respective branch of knowledge. In the light of these facts respondents think that through education they will get access in profitable occupations. The data relating to the perception about education in getting profitable occupations is presented in table 5.3. Among Rickshaw Pullers 40 percent feel that they would have adopted much profitable occupation had they acquired higher education. Against it 26.67 percent did not feel like that. In the group of Coolies 43.33 percent consider education helpful in getting profitable occupation while 25 percent are against it. Among sweepers 45 percent express their opinion in favour of education and 30 percent are against. Peons are only group who are highly favourable towards education. In the present case 58.33 percent find education important in getting profitable occupations while 20 percent are against it. In case of shopkeepers 38.33 percent give favourable opinion and 15 percent are against it. Apart from these 33.33, 31.67, 25, 21.67 and 46.67 among Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers show their indifference about the importance of education in achieving provitable occupations.

Table 5.3

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE TOWARDS PERCEPTION OF PROFITABLE
OCCUPATION THROUGH EDUCATION

Occupational Groups	Response			Total
	Yes	Ind	No	
Rickshaw Puller	24 (40.00)	20 (33.33)	16 (26.67)	60
Coolie	26 (43.33)	19 (31.67)	15 (25.00)	60
Sweeper	27 (45.00)	15 (25.00)	18 (30.00)	60
Peon	35 (58.33)	13 (21.67)	12 (20.00)	60
Shopkeeper	23 (38.33)	28 (46.63)	9 (15.00)	60
Total	135 (45.00)	95 (31.67)	70 (23.33)	300

Overall 45 percent respondents of the entire sample consider education helpful in getting profitable occupations while 23.33 percent of them do not find it helpful. It is also important that a considerable number of respondents i.e. 31.67 percent are quite indifferent. However, it is clear from the analysis that education is regarded important to achieve profitable occupations.

The another important feature is that most of the respondents wanted to acquire higher or vocational education but due to one or the other reason they could not attain it. In fact the circumstances force them to be involved in their non-profitable traditional works other than the acquisition of knowledge. However according to the data presented in table 5.4, among Rickshaw Pullers, 60 percent wanted to achieve higher or vocational education. Only 23.34 percent of them did not want to get it while 16.66 percent showed their indifference. In the group of Coolies 56.66 percent wanted to have higher education while 30 percent of them were not interested in it. Only 13.34 percent were indifferent. In case of Sweepers, 53.33 percent wanted to acquire higher education and 26.67 percent had no intention of it. Those who were indifferent

Table 5.4

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE TOWARDS HIGHER EDUCATION

Occupational Groups	Response			Total
	Yes	Ind	No	
Rickshaw Puller	36 (60.00)	10 (16.66)	14 (23.34)	60
Coolie	34 (56.66)	8 (13.34)	18 (30.00)	60
Sweeper	32 (53.33)	12 (20.00)	16 (26.67)	60
Peon	40 (66.66)	6 (10.00)	14 (23.34)	60
Shopkeeper	38 (63.34)	5 (8.33)	17 (28.33)	60
Total	180 (60.00)	41 (13.67)	79 (26.33)	300

constitute 20 percent of the sweepers population. In the group of peons 66.66 percent wanted to acquire higher education while 23.34 percent of them had no intention to acquire it. Only 10 percent peons showed their indifference. Similar is the case with Shopkeepers where 63.34 percent express their intention to acquire higher education and 28.33 percent did not like to acquire it. Only 8.33 percent Shopkeeper showed their indifference. The analysis indicates that the higher percentage peons and shopkeepers wanted to acquire higher and vocational education. As such they know the utility and importance of higher education.

The present investigation also concerns with the factors due to which the respondents did not get higher education. Thus an attempt is made to know and find out the reasons of not acquiring higher education. The data is presented in table 5.5. According to the data in the group of Rickshaw Pullers, 30 percent could not get higher education due to poverty and 16.67 percent due to ignorance. Only 13.33 percent are such who did not get proper opportunity to acquire higher education.

In the group of Coolies 25 percent could not get higher education due to poverty and 15 percent due to

Table 5.5

REASONS WHY NOT ACQUIRED HIGHER EDUCATION

Occupational Groups	Response				Total
	Ignorance	Poverty	No Opportunity	Any Other	
Rickshaw Puller	10 (16.67)	18 (30.00)	8 (13.33)	0 -	36 (60.00)
Coolie	6 (10.00)	15 (25.00)	9 (15.00)	4 (6.66)	34 (56.66)
Sweeper	9 (15.00)	9 (15.00)	11 (18.33)	3 (5.00)	32 (53.33)
Peon	11 (18.33)	20 (33.33)	7 (11.67)	2 (3.33)	40 (66.66)
Shopkeeper	5 (8.33)	19 (31.67)	11 (18.34)	3 (5.00)	38 (63.34)
Total	41 (13.67)	81 (27.00)	46 (15.33)	12 (4.00)	180 (60.00)

the lack of proper opportunity. Besides this 10 percent could not get it due to ignorance and 6.66 percent showed other reasons. In case of Sweepers 18.33 percent could not achieve higher education due to the lack of proper opportunity. Among them 15 percent could not get it due to poverty and the same percentage of them due to ignorance. Only 5 percent showed other reasons. Among Peons 33.33 percent could not acquire higher education due to poverty and 18.33 percent due to ignorance. In this group 11.67 percent are such who did not get proper opportunity for higher education. Only 3.33 percent expressed other reasons. Among Shopkeepers 31.67 percent could not acquire higher education due to poverty and 18.34 percent did not proper opportunity of higher education. In this group 8.33 percent are such who did not get higher education due to ignorance. Only 5 percent showed another reasons. The analysis shows that majority of the respondents belonging to the occupational groups of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers could not get higher education due to poverty. Only Sweepers group is such where majority of the respondents did not get higher education due to the lack of proper opportunity.

Overall, poverty is considered as main factor for not getting higher education as 27 percent of the population who liked to acquire higher or vocational education could not get it, considered poverty as the major hindrance of it. Apart from this 15.33 percent respondents consider lack of opportunity responsible for not getting higher education. Similarly 13.67 percent respondents considered ignorance as the main hindrance in the way of higher education. Only 4 percent gave other reasons. Thus highest percentage of respondents considered poverty as major reason of not achieving higher education.

In the analysis of the respondents intention to acquire higher or vocational education it is mentioned that 23.34 percent Rickshaw Pullers, 30 percent Coolies, 26.66 percent Sweepers, 23.34 percent Peons and 28.33 percent Shopkeepers did not like to acquire higher education. The investigator studied the reasons why respondents did not like to have higher education. The respondents gave different reasons for such act. The data relating to it is presented in table 5.6. In the group of Rickshaw Pullers 8.34 percent respondents did not think in that term and 6.66 percent did not like to

Table 5.6

REASONS WHY NOT LIKED TO ACQUIRE HIGHER EDUCATION

Occupational Groups	Response				Total
	Ignorance	No Guidance	Did Not think in that term	Any Other	
Rickshaw Puller	4 (6.66)	3 (5.00)	5 (8.34)	2 (3.44)	14 (23.34)
Coolie	6 (10.00)	5 (8.34)	4 (6.66)	3 (5.00)	18 (30.00)
Sweeper	5 (8.33)	6 (10.00)	3 (5.00)	2 (3.33)	16 (26.66)
Peon	2 (3.33)	7 (11.67)	4 (6.67)	1 (1.67)	14 (23.34)
Shopkeeper	3 (5.00)	6 (10.00)	5 (8.33)	3 (5.00)	17 (28.33)
Total	20 (6.66)	27 (9.00)	21 (7.00)	11 (3.67)	79 (26.33)

acquire higher education due to ignorance. Similarly 5 percent did not get proper guidance. Only 3.44 percent gave other reasons. In the group of Coolies 10 percent considered ignorance as the reason of their dislike to acquire higher education. Further 8.34 percent did not have proper guidance and 6.66 percent did not think in that term. Only 5 percent gave other reasons. Among Sweepers 10 percent had no guidance and 8.33 percent suffered with ignorance. In this group 5 percent did not think in that term and 3.33 percent gave other reasons. In the group of Peons 11.67 percent had no guidance and 6.67 percent did not think in that term. Besides this 3.33 percent where ignorance and 1.67 percent gave other reasons. Among Shopkeepers 10 percent had no guidance and 8.33 percent did not think in that term. Against it 5 percent of them ignorance and the same percentage of them gave other reasons. Overall 9 percent of the respondents who did not like to attain higher education considered lack of proper guidance as a reason for their disliking. Further 6.66 percent considered ignorance as reason and 7 percent did not think in that term. Only 3.67 percent gave other reasons.

In order to study the relevance, importance and effectiveness of education as perceived by respondents

under study a systematic approach is adopted. The problem is to obtain reliable measurement of the variables and dimensions under study and to test the hypothesis. For this purpose scales and indices are constructed. In the scale of relevance and importance of education eight items have been presented to the respondents relating to different attributes of education. Five of them indicate a favourable view of education and the remaining three reflect the unfavourable view, requiring the respondents to agree and disagree with the statements. A priori weighting has been used in order to measure the perception of respondents in terms of favourable and unfavourable views.

The data relating to the importance of education have been presented in table 5.7. According to the data the majority of the groups of respondents i.e. Coolies, Sweeper, Peon and Shopkeeper agree that education give perfection. Their percentages are 53.34, 45, 60 and 50 percent respectively. Rickshaw Pullers are exception of it as only 36.67 percent of them agree with the statement. But the majority of the respondents belonging to this group show their indifference to the

Table 5.7

RESPONDENTS' PERCEPTION OF EDUCATION

S.No.	Statements	Rickshaw Puller				Coolie				Sweeper				Peon				Shopkeeper				Total			
		A	IN	D	TOT	A	IN	D	TOT	A	IN	D	TOT	A	IN	D	TOT	A	IN	D	TOT	A	IN	D	TOT
1.	Gives Perfectness	22 (35.67)(43.33)(20.00)	26 (43.33)(33.33)(23.33)	12 (20.00)(33.33)(46.67)	60 (53.33)(33.33)(13.33)	32 (53.33)(33.33)(13.33)	20 (33.33)(26.67)(40.00)	18 (30.00)(26.67)(43.33)	15 (25.00)(20.00)(35.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	36 (60.00)(50.00)(30.00)	13 (21.67)(16.67)(28.33)	11 (18.33)(13.33)(21.67)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	30 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	12 (20.00)(16.67)(26.67)	20 (33.33)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	147 (49.00)(29.00)(22.00)	87 (26.67)(20.00)(13.33)	66 (22.00)(16.67)(13.33)	300 (250.00)(166.67)(100.00)			
2.	Develops New Activities	13 (21.67)(33.33)(36.67)	20 (33.33)(26.67)(40.00)	22 (36.67)(30.00)(43.33)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	27 (45.00)(33.33)(21.67)	17 (28.33)(20.00)(35.00)	20 (33.33)(26.67)(40.00)	16 (26.67)(20.00)(35.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	33 (55.00)(45.00)(30.00)	25 (41.67)(33.33)(25.00)	12 (20.00)(16.67)(26.67)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	26 (43.33)(36.67)(46.67)	15 (25.00)(20.00)(35.00)	18 (30.00)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	128 (42.67)(29.00)(28.33)	87 (26.67)(20.00)(13.33)	85 (28.33)(23.33)(20.00)	300 (250.00)(166.67)(100.00)			
3.	Helps to Solve Problems	27 (45.00)(33.33)(21.67)	17 (28.33)(20.00)(35.00)	19 (31.67)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	25 (41.67)(33.33)(21.67)	23 (38.33)(30.00)(43.33)	12 (20.00)(16.67)(26.67)	20 (33.33)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	30 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	24 (40.00)(33.33)(26.67)	15 (25.00)(20.00)(35.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	33 (55.00)(45.00)(30.00)	16 (26.67)(20.00)(35.00)	21 (35.00)(30.00)(43.33)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	143 (47.67)(23.00)(29.33)	69 (23.00)(16.67)(13.33)	85 (28.33)(23.33)(20.00)	300 (250.00)(166.67)(100.00)			
4.	Helps to Lead Honourable Life	21 (35.00)(26.67)(38.33)	16 (26.67)(20.00)(35.00)	23 (38.33)(30.00)(43.33)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	20 (33.33)(26.67)(40.00)	18 (30.00)(26.67)(40.00)	23 (38.33)(30.00)(43.33)	18 (30.00)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	27 (45.00)(33.33)(21.67)	13 (21.67)(16.67)(26.67)	15 (25.00)(20.00)(35.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	25 (41.67)(33.33)(21.67)	12 (20.00)(16.67)(26.67)	23 (38.33)(30.00)(43.33)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	112 (37.33)(29.00)(33.57)	87 (26.67)(20.00)(13.33)	101 (33.33)(28.33)(23.33)	300 (250.00)(166.67)(100.00)			
5.	Helps to Attain High Positions	24 (40.00)(30.00)(30.00)	18 (30.00)(26.67)(40.00)	18 (30.00)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	22 (36.67)(33.33)(25.00)	23 (38.33)(30.00)(43.33)	15 (25.00)(20.00)(35.00)	16 (26.67)(20.00)(35.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	29 (48.33)(33.33)(25.00)	13 (21.67)(16.67)(26.67)	18 (30.00)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	22 (36.67)(30.00)(43.33)	15 (25.00)(20.00)(35.00)	23 (38.33)(30.00)(43.33)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	124 (41.33)(29.67)(29.00)	89 (26.67)(20.00)(13.33)	87 (28.33)(23.33)(20.00)	300 (250.00)(166.67)(100.00)			
6.	No More Remained Important	17 (28.33)(38.33)(33.33)	23 (38.33)(30.00)(43.33)	20 (33.33)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	20 (33.33)(26.67)(40.00)	24 (40.00)(33.33)(26.67)	17 (28.33)(20.00)(35.00)	19 (31.67)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	26 (43.33)(36.67)(46.67)	16 (26.67)(20.00)(35.00)	18 (30.00)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	23 (38.33)(30.00)(43.33)	16 (26.67)(20.00)(35.00)	21 (35.00)(30.00)(43.33)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	110 (36.67)(32.00)(31.33)	96 (29.67)(25.00)(23.33)	94 (28.33)(23.33)(20.00)	300 (250.00)(166.67)(100.00)			
7.	Makes a Man Useless	19 (31.67)(33.33)(35.00)	20 (33.33)(26.67)(40.00)	21 (35.00)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	21 (35.00)(26.67)(40.00)	16 (26.67)(20.00)(35.00)	23 (38.33)(30.00)(43.33)	22 (36.67)(30.00)(43.33)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	14 (23.33)(16.67)(26.67)	19 (31.67)(26.67)(40.00)	27 (45.00)(33.33)(25.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	21 (35.00)(30.00)(43.33)	17 (28.33)(20.00)(35.00)	22 (36.67)(30.00)(43.33)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	93 (31.00)(30.67)(33.33)	92 (29.67)(25.00)(23.33)	115 (38.33)(33.33)(28.33)	300 (250.00)(166.67)(100.00)			
8.	Good If Acquired in Good Institution	25 (41.67)(28.33)(30.00)	17 (28.33)(20.00)(35.00)	18 (30.00)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	24 (40.00)(33.33)(26.67)	17 (28.33)(20.00)(35.00)	19 (31.67)(26.67)(40.00)	18 (30.00)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	26 (43.33)(36.67)(46.67)	18 (30.00)(26.67)(40.00)	16 (26.67)(20.00)(35.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	22 (36.67)(30.00)(43.33)	19 (31.67)(26.67)(40.00)	19 (31.67)(26.67)(40.00)	60 (50.00)(33.33)(16.67)	119 (39.67)(30.33)(30.00)	91 (29.67)(25.00)(23.33)	90 (28.33)(23.33)(20.00)	300 (250.00)(166.67)(100.00)			

A = Agreed

IN = Indifferent

TOT = Total

and 35 percent of the respective groups show thier disagreement to the statement. Among Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers and their respective percentage are 23.33, 38.33, 20, 23.33 and 10 show indifference.

The important feature of the respondents perception about the importance of education is that only the majority of peons and shopkeepers agree that education helps to lead honourable life. As such 45 percent peons and 41,67 percent shopkeepers agree to this statement. Against it majority of Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies are not in favour of this statement, their percentages are 38.33 and 36.67 respectively. In the group of Sweepers majority of them, the respective percentage is 38.33 show their indifference to the statement. In this group 31.67 percent agree with the statement and 30 percent disagree.

The study further shows that most of the Rickshaw Pullers, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers, the respective percentage are 40, 45, 48.33 and 36.67 show their agreement with the statement that education helps to attain high position. Only group of Coolies is an exception as the majority of them, the respective percentage 38.33 show their indifference to the

statement. Only 20 percent Rickshaw Pullers disagree with the statement. Among Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers, 13.13, 25, 18.33 and 33.33 percent respectively disagree with the statement.

Same is the case with second statement where majority of Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers feel that education develops new abilities. Their respective percentages are , 40, 55 and 43.33. Rickshaw Pullers are again exception as only 30 percent of them are in favour of the statement and majority of them, the percentage is 36.67 are against it. In this group 33.33 percent show indifference. In the group of Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers 28.33, 26.67, 20 and 30 percent respectively show their disagreement to the statement and similarly among these respective groups 26.67, 33.33, 25 and 26.67 percent show their indifference.

All sections of respondents give favourable opinion to education in helping people to solve their problems. In this respect 45 percent Rickshaw Pullers, 41.67 percent Coolies, 46.67 percent Sweepers, 50 percent Peons and 55 percent Shopkeepers agree to the statement. Apart from this 31.67, 20, 33.33, 26.67

statement. Besides this 30, 25, 26.67, 30 and 30.33 percent of the respective five occupational groups show disagreement with the statement while among Rickshaw Pullers, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers, their respective percentages are 30, 28.33, 21.67 and 30 show indifference.

In case of statement that education is no more remained important 40 percent Sweeper, 43.33 percent Peon and 38.33 percent Shopkeepers give favourable opinion. Against it majority of Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies, their respective percentages are 38.33 and 40 shows indifference. Among the five occupational groups, their respective percentages are 33.33, 26.67, 31.67 30 and 35 show disagreement to the statement and among Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers, their respective percentages are 28.33, 26.67 and 26.67 show indifference.

In the present scale another unfavourable statement is that education makes a man useless as it disables a man to do manual job and non-manual jobs are not easily available. The respondents show sharp reaction to it and most of the respondents of all groups are not in favour of the statement. Thus 35 percent Rickshaw

Pullers, 38.33 percent Coolies, 36.67 percent Sweepers, 45 percent Peons and 36.67 percent Shopkeepers do not agree with this view. In comparison to this 31.67 percent Rickshaw Pullers, 35 percent Coolies, 30 percent Sweepers, 23.33 percent Peons and 35 Percent Shopkeepers are in favour of the statement. Though the difference between favourable and unfavourable responses are not very high. Yet the majority of population under study do not agree with the statement. Apart from this 33.33, 26.67, 33.33, 31.67 and 28.33 percent of the respective five occupational groups show indifference.

Most of the respondents belonging to all groups under study agree that education is good if it is acquired in good institution. In this respect 41.67 percent Rickshaw Pullers, 40 percent Coolies, 36.67 percent Sweepers and same percentage of Shopkeepers and 43.33 percent Peons are in favour to the statement. In comparison to this 30 percent Rickshaw Pullers and the same percentage of Sweepers do not agree with the statement. Similarly 31.67 Coolies and same percentage of Shopkeepers are against it. Only 26.67 percent Peons disagree with the statement. Apart from this equal percentage of Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies i.e.

28.33 show indifference and among Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers their percentages are 33.33, 30 and 31.67 respectively show indifference. Overall 49 percent of the total respondents belonging to all the groups agree that education gives perfection while 22 percent are against it and 29 percent show their indifference. Similarly 42.67 percent of the entire sample under study believe that education develops new abilities while 28.33 percent do not think so and 29 percent show indifference. The majority of respondents, the percentage is 47.67 consider that education helps to solve their problems while 29.33 percent give unfavourable opinion and 23 percent show indifference. The analysis further show that 37.33 percent of the entire sample believe that education helps to lead honourable life while 33.67 percent do not consider so and 29 percent show their indifference. It has also been observed that 41.33 percent of the total population agree that education helps to attain high positions in the society while 29 percent of them are against it and 29.67 percent show indifference. Further 36.67 percent of the total population feel that education is no more remained important while 31.33 percent of them do not agree with the statement and 32

percent show indifference. The important point in the analysis is that only 31 percent of the total population agree that education makes a man useless as it disables a man to do manual and non-manual jobs not easily available. The majority of respondents, the percentage is 33.33 give disagreement to the statement. It is also observed that 30.67 percent show their indifference. Apart from this 39.67 percent of the total population agree that education is good if it is acquired in good institution, while 30 percent do not agree with the statement. The percentage of those respondents who show their indifference is 30.33.

Education and Mobility:

It is generally considered that education facilitates upward occupational mobility. Modern India witnesses certain changes as a result of the measures adopted to modernise it. Though these changes are not sufficient to remove poverty and achieve adequate level of economic and social development. Yet they modernise the traditional structure of occupation. Now the access to different occupations depends upon one's ability, skills, training and expertise which he

develops through education. It is a fact that no occupation is now the domain of the particular caste, religion or group. In the present time everybody is free to choose any occupation if he fulfils the required conditions for it. The job created by developmental process require specialised education, skills, training and ability. Persons who acquire those abilities and fulfil those criterions become eligible to enter into those professions. Thus education is emerged as an important factor to develop skills and abilities among individuals and make them eligible to get access into different occupations.

The major concern in the present investigation is to assess the role of education and vocational training in facilitating upward occupational mobility. Thus an attempt is made to find out the association, if any, between education and occupational mobility. For this purpose respondents' total scores of education are computed and an index for statistical analysis is prepared. The investigator in context of educational status of respondents has explained at five levels and accordingly divided the respondents into five categories, they are as such: illiterate, literate, upto primary level, upto middle level and upto high

school. A priori scoring of 0-4 is given to each category. Thus 0 (zero) is given to those who are illiterate, 1 (one) to literate, 2 (two) to those who attained upto primary education, 3 (three) to those who achieved education upto middle level and 4 (four) to those who attained education upto high school. Further quartile deviation (Q_1 & Q_3) are respectively computed from the total scores of the respondents. Respondents are classified as low and high scores on the basis of quartile values. Similarly the levels of occupational mobility of the respondents is assessed and they are placed into two categories i.e. those who have upward occupational mobility and those who have downward mobility.

The 2x2 contingency χ^2 test has been used to find out the association between the levels of education and the degree of occupational mobility. The analysis is presented in table 4.8.

The analysis shows that the relation between levels of education is positive. The level of education is higher and the degree of upward mobility is also higher.

Table 5.8

THE INDEX OF TOTAL SCORES OF EDUCATIONAL
LEVELS OF RESPONDENTS

Mobility	High Score	Low Score	Total
Upward	136	47	183
Downward	67	50	117
Total	203	97	300

$$X^2 = \frac{N(ad-bc)^2}{(a+c)(b+d)(a+b)(c+d)}$$

$$N = a+b+c+d$$

$$d.f. = (r-1)(c-1)$$

d.f. = Degree of freedom

r = Row

c = Column

So, $X^2 = 9.48$ Significant at 1% level or
 $P < 0.001$.

Since the χ^2 is greater than 3.84, the relationship between two is significant. This leads us to conclude that if the respondents education is higher they have greater upward mobility.

Apart from the above analysis some case studies are also prepared to ascertain the role of education in facilitating occupational mobility. The purpose is to supplement the findings of quantitative analysis.

CASE 1 : Mr. L is 39 years old and resides in Fulbari locality along with his family members. He is Muchi by caste and drives Rickshaw in the town. His father used to reside in a village of district Malda and do the work of cobbler. His income was very meagre and it was difficult to feed and maintain the family members with this income. The conditions of the family was deteriorating day by day. At last he decided to migrate and come to Malda town. He tried his best to get suitable job but could not get it. However, he started his own work of cobbler in the town so that he can earn some amount of money and maintain his family. There was a primary school near by his locality. He sent his son (respondent) to the school. The respondent took his primary level education from last school and could not continue his education further.

Due to circumstances of the family he was forced to work and earn some amount of money. When he grew up he started driving Rickshaw in the town and became an earning member of the family. During his work he came in contact with many educated persons. He observed that such persons are well off and dignified because they are well educated and wise enough to solve their problems. Further, his patronisers and respected persons of this locality in the town advised him to educate his children. He decided to send his child to school and educate him. He took proper care of his child as such he cut his expenditure, saved the money and spent it on the education of his son. In due course of time his son completed high school and after few years he (son) was appointed as a peon in government office. By this appointment the condition of the family was changed and people of his locality began to respect him.

CASE 2: Mr. D is 41 years old who resides in Fulbari locality and drives Rickshaw in the town. He is Malakar by caste. He is also educated upto primary level. His father was illiterate and used to reside in a village of Katihar district of Bihar state. He was hand to mouth as he had no permanent source of income.

Sometimes he did domestic work and sometimes he did not get any work. It was very difficult for him to survive with his family. However he migrated from there and came to Malda town. By the help of his friend he got a piece of job at the big shop of a Marwari (a business community) businessman where he had to clean the shop and do some other work. He managed to meet the daily expenses incurred in maintaining his family. The businessman told him to send his son (respondent) to school. He followed his advise and sent his son to a primary school situated near his locality. His son was educated there upto primary level but could not continue his education. Afterwards the son (respondent) managed to hire a Rickshaw and began to drive it in the town. He continued this job for several years. In the meantime he contacted some rich persons and began to carry their children to school in group. The respondent thought to send his child also to school. Thus he got his child admitted in the school from where he completed high school. Later on the son became a clerk in the shop of that Marwari businessman. In this way the economic condition of the family was improved and social status was raised.

CASE 3: Mr. B is 35 years old, resides in the locality of Bluchar. He is Hari by caste and work as a Coolie at the railway station of Malda town. He is educated upto primary level. His father was a resident of Malda and resided in the same house. He was illiterate and used to do manual work in the town of Malda. His wife (respondents' mother) was very instrumental to educate her child (respondent). She (respondents' mother) was doing the work of washing clothe and utensils from house to house. As such she sent her son to school where he (son) was educated upto middle level. The respondent wanted to get higher education, but due to the poor economic conditions he was forced to leave the school. Later on, one of the friend of his (respondent) father helped him to work as the Coolie at the railway station and since then he is working in the same capacity. The respondent is fade up with this present job because he has to work hard and has to face the anger and hatred of others and he feels non-manual job is dignified work. For this reason he sent his child to school and educated him upto class IX (nine). He wanted to educate his (respondent) son further but due to some family problems could not do so. However, he (respondent) managed to collect some money and opened a small shop

for his son. The son of the respondent worked hard and due his sincerity and devotion managed to run the shop efficiently. He is better than his colleagues and lives comfortably. He is also respected by the people of his locality.

CASE 4: Mr. C aged 45 years resides in Baluchar locality. He belongs to Malakar caste and does the work of Coolie at the railway station of Malda town. He is educated upto eighth class and seems to be a reasonable person. His life is full of struggle and hard labour. His father was illiterate and a drinker. His (respondent) father was a Rickshaw Puller in the town. He (respondent's father) did not pay much attention towards the family. The respondent himself and his mother took initiative and he he was sent to school from where completed education upto eighth class. He wanted to study further but could not do so.

His relatives wanted to see him as an earning member of the family. He tried to get good job but he could not succeed. At last he had to adopt the profession of Coolie. He worked in this capacity for several years. At extra-time he also worked in the vegetables whole sale market in the town. He earned considerable amount

of money and also saved some amount out of it. He was interested to educate his son and thus admitted him in a local school. He took care of his son and always instructed him to be sincere with his study. Consequently, his son completed high school with good marks and due course of time the son was appointed as clerk in a government office. The people of the locality are very much impressed by the respondent for the way he changed the condition of his family.

CASE 5: Mr. N is 44 years of age and resides in Pirojpur locality. He is Dom by caste and does the work of Sweeper. It is his traditional occupation and he has been doing this job from his childhood. He wanted to leave this job and adopt some other profession but unfortunately he could not get it. He is illiterate and could not study because of lack of guidance at his formative age. His parents were also illiterate. They did not send him any school. His father was also doing the same job and engaged himself in the profession at his childhood. The respondent still wants to change this occupation. He (respondent) is interested to do small business but he does not have that much of amount by which he can open a small shop.

He wanted to educate his (respondent) children so that they may earn more and lead honourable life. Unfortunately he could not educate his children and the respondent himself confessed that he is an alcoholic and he spends much of his income on it. He also said that many times he tried to stop his adiction of alcoholism but could not do so. The eldest son of the respondent also does the same job and helps his mother in the profession.

CASE 6: Mr. G is 50 years old and resides in Pirojpur locality. He is Dom by caste and Sweeper by profession. He has been doing this job from his childhood. He is illiterate. He could not acquire education because at the time of his childhood people of his caste group did not go to school. It was the trend that children used to work, earn money and contribute to the income of their family. He also did the same thing. He always helped his father in maintaining the family. His (respondent) father was also illiterate and doing the same job. The size of the family was quite large and father was working hard to maintain the family. The father of respondent was a worried man as such the respondent himself offered to

share his worry by earning money which he could afford. The son of the respondent is also illiterate. His son also could not get education due to his early childhood involvement into this profession. The son of the respondent does not like this sweeping profession at all and looking for proper opportunity to change it. For this purpose, the son of the respondent already started to attend the adult education centre from where he is trying to get some levels of education.

CASE 7: Mr. P is 48 years old resides in Bashbari locality. He is kayastha by caste and peon by profession. He is working in a government office of Malda town. His father was a watchman in a school of the town and educated upto eighth class. He was interested to educate his son (respondent) and as such sent him to school. The son(respondent) studied in a school and completed high school. Later on the respondent was appointed as a peon in government office. The condition of his family was improved to a great extent by the appointment of the respondent as a peon. Further the respondent became influenced and enlightened by his superior boss and colleagues and he realised the importance and actual worth of education.

Thus he sent his child to school. Later on he changed the school and got his admitted in a standard school from where the son of the respondent completed high school with good marks. After that he applied for the post of office assistant in railway department and he got it. The son of the respondent also helped managed to issue a scheduled caste certificate which also helped him to get job. The condition of the family further improved by the appointment of the respondent's son.

CASE 8: Mr. M is 43 years old and resides in Fulbari locality. He belongs to scheduled caste and works in a government office as a peon. He is educated upto high school. His father was gardener and educated upto class three. The respondent's father originally belonged to village where he was working as a casual labourer. There was no permanent profession of him in his village. Sometimes he got a piece of work for his both ends meet and sometimes did not. Thus he faced great difficulty to survive as well as to maintain his family. He decided to migrate and come to Malda town in search for suitable job. He had to face a lot of difficulty in Malda town also. Before the beginning of

his job career in Malda town he shared the shelter with one of his friends and afterwards he succeeded to get a job of a gardener at the Kothi (house) of a rich man in the town and shifted from his friend's place to another. His immediate boss was a richman as well as a renounced physician in the town. The father of the respondent got lot of inspiration from that family to educate his son (respondent). Thus the father admitted his son (respondent) to a local school. The respondent studied there upto fourth class and after that he got admission in a better school from where he completed high school.

He then applied for the present post and fortunately got it. The respondent himself voluntarily said that the hand of his father's boss was also an important factor to avail this job. The appointment changed the condition of the family and enhanced the position of the family on the eyes of others. The respondent during his work came in contact of persons of high statuses who were highly educated. The respondent himself also realised the importance of education and its utility. As such the respondent educated his son in a good school. The respondent then admitted his son to a technical college (I.T.I.) in Malda town. After the completion of his technical course he was appointed as the technician at N.T.P.C. (National Thermal Power

Corporation) at Farakka of district Murshidabad. The condition of his family is now improved to a great extent and happy as well.

CASE 9: Mr. X is 48 years old and resides in J'haljhalia locality of Malda town. He belongs to Malakar caste owns a shop in the locality. He is educated upto eighth class. His shop is called Pan Bhandar (betels centre) where specially he sells betel, cigarettes and ready made packet of tobacco. His father was educated upto primary level and worked as a tailor.

The father admitted his son (respondent) to a school from where he completed education upto eighth class. His father originally belonged to Malda town. The respondent wanted to get higher education but due to unavoidable circumstances he could not do so. However, with the help of his father he opened a small shop in his locality. He (respondent) worked hard and due course of time developed his business. The respondent educated his son in a local school from where his son completed high school. After sometime the respondent's son succeeded to get a job of an office boy in Malda town. The respondent is still not happy with his present conditions but he feels that he is better than his earlier time.

CASE 10: Mr Y is 51 years old and lives in Baluchar locality. He belongs to Dhopa caste and does business in Malda town. He has a shop of his own where he sells ordinary clothes specially ready made garments. He is educated upto tenth class. His father was a washerman.

He used to collect clothes from house to house for washing and pressing and deliver them respectively.

His father was educated upto class four only. The income of the respondent's father was very meagre and it was difficult to maintain the family. However, with the help of his friend and realtive he managed to educate his son (respondent). He admitted his son (respondent) in a school near by his locality. The respondent completed his tenth class from that school. For few years he tried to get some kind of job but he could not succeed to do so. Finally, he decided to open a small shop in his locality. He contacted one of his relative and took some amount of money from him and opened a shop. According to the respondent what he now earns is not bad. The respondent admitted his son in a better school in the town. The son studied there upto high school and from their he was shifted to another school for his higher secondary study. After completed

his higher secondary education he (son) planned to do business. The respondent gave him some amount of money and the son opened a general store in the town. Now he earns a handsome amount of money. The respondent's son expresses his happiness with his present work.

The case studies indicate that education, though its level is not very high in the present investigation, helps people to improve their socio-economic status. The selected case studies show that the respondents concerned succeeded to change their occupations through education. Besides this, income, migration, opportunity structure and individual's desire to raise status played significant role in changing the socio-economic conditions and occupational positions across generations of the respondents. Apart from this it is evident from case studies 5 (five) and 6 (six) that respondents maintained status quo across three generations and could not be mobile because they did not improve their educational status. They remained illiterate through three generations. In comparison to this, those who improved their occupational status have also enhanced their educational status. Thus the case studies corroborate and supplement the findings of the quantitative analysis.

MIGRATION

"A population may gain in size by experiencing an influx of migrants and it may diminish in size by an exodus of some of its members to join another population. If this in-migration or out-migration is selective of people with particular demographic, social or economic characteristics, it will affect not only the size but also the composition of the population."¹

Indeed, migration is a part of life which, being a universal phenomenon, has been existing, in one form or the other, in all known societies for ages. It was one

1. Donald J., Bogue, **Principles of Demography**, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York, 1969, P. 752.

of the major factors of the rise and fall of many civilisations and societies in the past. It also played an important role in blooming and decay of cultures. It still occupies an important place in the prosperity and poverty of nations. It generates both conformity and innovations in social life. It brings about tremendous changes, both qualitatively and quantitatively in the composition of community and socio-economic status of individuals.

Being a universal and complex phenomenon, migration has been studied and analysed from many angles in various disciplines. Even so, it is not clearly defined. It is still an ambiguous concept which connotes different meanings in different social contexts. In common parlance, migration refers to movement of people from place to place, from region to region and from nation to nation. But this is not enough to say about migration, for migration involves many complex elements like motive of migrants and their period of stay. Any movement of people for pleasure and for temporary purpose can not be referred as migration. A distinction should be made between those people who live migratory way of life and those who live

sendentrize life. In the former case migration would be a way of life and for temporary purpose. Whereas in the latter case, migration would be a conscious and deliberate effort and for permanent and specific purpose. We are, here, concerned with the latter category of people and migration can be defined as a permanent or at least for a considerable period of time, departure for a place which is not just nearby.

Migration Typologies:

A simple definition of migration is not sufficient. For proper understanding this phenomenon, it is essential to classify it in various categories. Usually this categorisation is made on the basis of cause, motives and distance of migration. William Peterson² says that perhaps, the most fundamental is the distinction between **innovating** migrants, who move in order to achieve the new, and conservative migrants, who move in response to a change in their way of life in another locus. Within each of these two broad classes one can distinguish types of migration according to the

2. William Paterson, Migration: Social Aspects, in **International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences**, David L. Sills (edited), Volume 10, The Macmillan Company and the Free Press, U.S.A., 1968, PP. 268-291.

force impelling the movement. An ecological push results in what might be termed as a primitive migration not a wandering of primitive tribes as such, but one dependent on a people's inability to cope with natural forces. When the activating agent is the state or some equivalent institutions, the movement is forced or impelled migration, depending on whether the prospective migrants retain some power to decide whether to leave or not. A movement of adventurous pioneers, deviant, religious or political groups, or similar individually motivated persons can aptly be termed free migration. Its importance is not in its size, which is never large, but in the example it sets for others. If the ensuing flow develops into a broad stream, an established pattern for whole social classes, an example of collective behaviour, we speak of mass migration, similar to what has been termed "Chain Migration".

All the above categories of migration may be of two types - internal (or national) and international. Internal migration may be between two places inside the district; it may be inter-district, inter-regional or inter-state. Whereas, International migration means migration out of the political boundaries of the

nation. All those migration can be either of emigration (when people go out of a place or region) or immigration (when people go out of a place or region) or immigration (when people come to a place or a region).

Ours is the study of internal immigration. We have three types of immigrants:

- (1) Those who come from out of Malda Town (the universe of the present study).
- (2) Those who came from out of district.
- (3) Those who come from out of province.

Most of the immigrants can be put under the migratory stream for rural to urban areas. Though some of them can be put under urban to urban migratory stream.

Factors of Migration:

There are various "models" of internal migration which generally deal with causes and consequences of migration. But ours is not specialised study on migration, so we would prefer to avoid discussion on specific models of internal migration. We are convinced that a general discussion of causes and consequences of migration would be sufficient. There

are many complex and interrelated factors which either encourage or discourage migration. Generally, these factors are classified into two categories - economic and non-economic.

Economic Factors:

Being an important and vital aspect of social life, economy occupies a significant place in forming and moulding the behaviour of human beings. And migration is not beyond the economic influence. Economic factors act both as "push" and "Pull" force in migration. In fact, people migrate either because of compelling economic circumstances like lack of employment opportunities or low level of earnings or in search of better opportunities of income. The scarcity of land in regions of emigration have played major part in inducing land hungry people to migrate.

In modern industrial societies, industrial towns, by providing more job opportunities, high consumption of labour and high remunerative cost of labour, pull the rural people. Whereas lack of development, lack of small industrialization, less opportunities, poverty and starvation in rural areas push the people to leave

their native place and migrate. Growth of transportation facilities, which is the sign of industrialization, facilitated the rate of migration.

This "push" and "pull" factors operate at different levels. Migration takes place from less developed countries; within country from less developed region to more developed regions. This phenomenon is quite usual in Indian society. Generally, in Indian society frequent migration takes place between rural areas to urban areas and from less developed regions like Assam, Bihar, M.P. to more developed regions like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra etc.

Non-economic Factors:

Economic forces do not necessarily generate migration. There are many other non-economic factors which compelled people to migrate. These factors may be related to religious oppression, infringement on political rights and demographic factors.

Many of the communities migrated from one country to another due to religious oppression. The example of Persy, who came to India from Persia is well

illustrated this phenomenon. Communal riots and their spread in rural areas generated a fear psychosis in minority groups and consequently many of them migrated from their native place. Another example in modern India is of kashmiri Pandits who have displaced from the valley due to political and social persecution. Growth of casteism and caste violence is also an important factor of schedule caste people to migrate from rural India to urban India. Many social factors like marriage etc. also play an important role in facilitating the migration.

Consequences:

"The internal migration of population has not only demographic but also socio-economic implications and its effects are certainly more serious in most of the developing countries than in the developed countries. International migration tends to alter age and sex ratio both in rural and urban areas. The flow of people certain to cause changes in such demographic behaviour as fertility and mortality, together with changes in population structure as a whole."³

3. O.S., Srivastava, **Demography**, Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 1983, P. 156.

Migration is accepted and also used as a mechanism of social mobility. It has serious implications on individuals, families and groups by altering their socio-economic status. One of the factors of social mobility in caste society was migration. People migrated from region to another and in process they even changed their caste title and sanskritize their prestige in order to raise their social status. This was only possible when they were settled in an unknown region. In the past this was group migration and mobility was collective.

In modern Indian society, where new basis of social status have emerged, migration is more an individual phenomenon and mobility is also individual. These new bases of mobility are education, getting of job in organised sectors, political achievement and class position. In India, people generally migrate in order to achieve these new bases of social and occupational mobility. By getting good and remunerative employment, they experienced change in their class position. It not only changed the individual's status but also influenced and changed the status of their families. In Indian society, a peculiar phenomenon of migration is that the migrant does not secure his social links with his native family or group. Rather, he maintains

maintains most of the social bonds or ties and relations. And consequently, the benefits of migration are also transferred to family of orientation and group.

Keeping the above picture in view an attempt is also made to assess the nature and causes of migration among the five occupational groups under the present study. Because migration is also an important agent of social and occupational mobility. The data relating to migration is presented in tables, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7 and 6.8.

Table 6.1 shows whether respondent originally belong to Malda town or not. The analysis shows that among Rickshaw Pullers 25.00 percent originally belong to Malda town while 75.00 percent are not the original inhabitant of Malda town. Among Coolies 45 percent belong to Malda town and 55 percent do not originally belong to Malda town. In case of Sweeper, Peon and Shopkeeper 90.00, 70.00 and 73.33 percents originally belong to Town while 10.00, 30.00 and 26.67 percent respectively are not the original inhabitants of Malda Town. In the entire sample 39.33 percent are not the original inhabitants of the town.

Table 6.1

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE WHETHER THEY ORIGINALLY
BELONGED TO MALDA TOWN OR NOT

Occupational Groups	Response		Total
	Yes	No	
Rickshaw Puller	15 (25.00)	45 (75.00)	60
Coolie	27 (45.00)	33 (55.00)	60
Sweeper	54 (90.00)	06 (10.00)	60
Peon	42 (70.00)	18 (30.00)	60
Shopkeeper	44 (73.33)	16 (26.67)	60
Total	182 (60.67)	118 (39.33)	60

The 2 x 2 contingency χ^2 test has been used to assess the association between migrant and non-migrant population and occupational mobility. The analysis is shown in table 6.9.

The analysis indicate that the respondents of migratory stream and non-migratory stream both influence mobility. It shows that there is a positive relation between migrants and non-migrants and occupational mobility.

Table 6.9

The Index of total migrants and non-migrants and occupational mobility.

Mobility	Migrants	Non-migrants	Total
Upward	76	118	194
Downward	42	64	106
Total	118	182	300

$$\chi^2 = \frac{N(ad - bc)}{(a + c)(b + d)(a + d)(c + d)}$$

$$\chi^2 = 5.57 \text{ significant at 5\% level or } P < 0.05$$

Since the χ^2 value (5.75) is much greater than tabulated value (3.84), therefore, the result is highly significant at 5% level. Thus, we may conclude that

the migration has much influence on mobility of the subject. It may also be assumed that mobility and migration have positive association.

The table 6.2 shows from where the migrant respondents are originally belonged. The migrant respondents are classified into three types: Migrant respondents from out of town (the Universe), out of district and out of province. Among Rickshaw Pullers, the highest percentage (88.99) respondents belong to out of province. Apart from this 13.33 percent belong to out of district and 6.67 percent belong to out of Malda town. Among Coolies, 54.55, 27.27 and 18.18 percents belong to out of province, out of district and out of the town respectively. Among Sweepers, 66.67 percent belong to out of province and 33.33 percent belong to out of the town and nobody belong to out of the district. Among Peons, 83.34 percent belong to out of province, 11.11 percent belong to out of district and only 5.55 percent belong to out of the town. Besides this, among Shopkeepers, the highest percentage (56.25) belong to out of province, while 25.00 percent belong to out of district and 18.75 percent belong to out of the town. An overall analysis indicate that among all

Table 6.2

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE ON MIGRATING FROM
DIFFERENT PLACES

Occupational Groups	Response			Total
	Out of Town	Out of District	Out of Province	
Rickshaw Puller	3 (6.67)	6 (13.33)	36 (80.00)	45
Coolie	6 (18.18)	9 (27.27)	18 (54.55)	33
Sweeper	2 (33.33)	0 -	4 (66.67)	06
Peon	1 (5.55)	2 (11.11)	15 (83.34)	18
Shopkeeper	3 (18.75)	4 (25.00)	9 (56.25)	16
Total	15 (12.71)	21 (17.79)	82 (69.50)	118

the five occupational groups , majority of the migrant respondents belong to out of province. The case history of these (category of out of province) migrants indicate that all of them belong to Katihar and Purnia district of the Bihar state. According to the data 69.50, 17.74 and 12.71 percents belong to out of province, out of district and out of the town.

The table 6.3 shows the rural-urban background of the migrant respondents. The analysis exhibits that among Rickshaw Pullers, 64.44 percent respondents belong to village area (rural area) and 35.66 percent have urban background. Among Coolies 72.72 percent have rural and 27.28 percent have urban background. In case of Sweepers the picture is different, Among them all the migrant respondents have urban background. Among Peons 61.11 percent have rural and 38.89 percent have urban background. In case of Shopkeepers, 81.25 percent respondents have urban and 18.75 percent have rural background. An overall analysis indicates that among the entire migrant population, 56.77 percent have rural (village) background and against it 43.33 percent have urban background.

Table 6.3

RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND IN TERMS OF RURAL
AND URBAN BACKGROUND

Occupational Groups	Response		Total
	Village Area	Urban Area	
Rickshaw Puller	29 (64.44)	16 (35.56)	45
Coolie	24 (72.72)	9 (27.28)	33
Sweeper	0 -	6 (100.00)	06
Peon	11 (61.11)	7 (38.89)	18
Shopkeeper	3 (18.75)	13 (81.25)	16
Total	67 (56.77)	51 (43.23)	118

The 2 x 2 contingency χ^2 test has been used to assess the association between rural-urban backgrounds and occupational mobility. The analysis is shown in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10

The index of total rural-urban migrants and the level of occupational mobility.

Mobility	Rural	Urban	Total
UW	43	33	76
DW	24	18	42
Total	67	51	118

UW = Upward Mobility

DW = Downward Mobility

$$\chi^2 = \frac{N(ad + bc)}{(a + c)(b + d)(a + b)(c + d)}$$

$$\chi^2 = 21.23 \text{ significant at } 0.01\% \text{ level or}$$

$$P < 0.001$$

The above analysis shows that the geographical variations have high influence on mobility. It also indicates that rural-urban background and occupational mobility have positive relation.

Since the χ^2 value (21.23) is much greater than the tabulated value (10.83), therefore, the result is highly significant at 0.01% level or $P < 0.001$. Thus we may conclude that the rural-urban background of migrant respondents and mobility have a positive relation.

The table 6.4 presents the reason why respondents (migrant) migrated from their native place. The respondents migrated from their native place due to many reasons and circumstances, such as enmity, mal-adjustment, poverty and for the temptation of better jobs. The analysis shows that among Rickshaw Pullers, 8.88, 6.67, 46.67 and 37.78 percents migrated due to their enmity, mal-adjustment, poverty and temptation of better jobs respectively. Among Coolies, 6.06, 12.12, 45.45 and 36.37 percents left their native place due to enmity, mal-adjustment, poverty and temptation of better jobs. Among Sweepers, 16.66, 50.00 and 33.33 percents migrated because of mal-adjustment, poverty and temptation of better jobs respectively. Among Peons, 11.11, 16.67, 33.33 and 38.89 percents left their native place due to the

Table 6.4

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE ON MIGRATING FROM THEIR
NATIVE PLACE DUE TO CERTAIN REASONS

Occupational Groups	Response				Total
	Enmity	Mal Adjust- ment	Poverty	Temptation of Better Job	
Rickshaw Puller	4 (8.88)	3 (6.67)	21 (46.67)	17 (37.78)	45
Coolie	2 (6.06)	4 (12.12)	15 (45.45)	12 (36.37)	33
Sweeper	0 -	1 (16.66)	3 (50.00)	2 (33.34)	06
Peon	2 (11.11)	3 (16.67)	6 (33.33)	7 (38.89)	18
Shopkeeper	3 (18.75)	2 (12.50)	5 (31.25)	6 (37.50)	16
Total	12 (10.16)	13 (11.02)	50 (42.37)	43 (36.45)	118

reason of enmity, mal-adjustment, poverty and temptation of better jobs respectively. Among Shopkeepers, 18.75, 12.50, 31.25 and 37.50 percents migrated from their native place due to their enmity mal-adjustment, poverty and temptation of better jobs respectively. An overall analysis indicates that the highest percentage (42.37) respondents left their native place due to their poverty. Apart from this 36.45, 11.02 and 10.16 percents left their native place due to their temptation of better jobs, mal-adjustment and enmity respectively.

The table 6.5 shows whether the respondents' fathers originally belong to Malda town or not. The analysis shows that among Rickshaw Pullers, 85.00 .percent respondents' fathers do not originally belong to Malda town, while only 15 percent respondents' fathers belong to Malda town. Among Coolies, 73.00 percent respondents' fathers do not belong to Malda town and against it 26.67 percent belong to Malda town. In case of sweepers, the picture is different. Among them majority (85.00) of the respondents' fathers originally belong to Malda town and only 15.00 percent of them do not belong to the town. Among Peons and Shopkeepers, 55.00 and 61.67 percents do not originally belong to

Table 6.5

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE ON WHETHE THEIR FATHERS BELONGED
TO MALDA TOWN OR NOT

Occupational Groups	Response		Total
	Yes	No	
Rickshaw Puller	9 (15.00)	51 (85.00)	60
Coolie	16 (26.67)	44 (73.33)	60
Sweeper	51 (85.00)	09 (15.00)	60
Peon	27 (45.00)	33 (55.00)	60
Shopkeeper	23 (38.33)	37 (61.67)	60
Total	126 (42.00)	174 (58.00)	300

the town and 45.00 and 38.33 percent belong to the town respectively. An overall analysis shows that the highest percentage (58.00) of the respondents' fathers are not the original inhabitants of the town and 42.00 percent of respondents' fathers are the original inhabitants of Malda town.

The table 6.6 shows that from where the fathers (in case of migrant) of respondents were migrated. The analysis shows that among Rickshaw, the highest percentage (74.51) of the respondents' fathers migrated from out of the province and 21.56 and 3.93 percents migrated from out of town and out of the district respectively. Among Coolies, 72.73, 15.91 and 11.36 percents migrated from out of province, out of town and out of the district respectively. Among Sweepers 66.67 percent migrated from out of province and 33.33 percent migrated from out of the town. Among Peons 60.61 percent came from out of province and against it 39.39 percent migrated from out of the town. Apart from these among shopkeepers, 45.95, 10.81 and 43.24 percents respondents' fathers were migrated from out of town, out of district and out of the province respectively. An overall analysis shows that the

Table 6.6

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE ON THE MIGRATION OF FATHERS
FROM DIFFERENT PLACES

Occupational Groups	Response			Total
	Out of Town	Out of District	Out of Province	
Rickshaw Puller	11 (21.56)	2 (3.93)	38 (74.51)	51
Coolie	7 (15.91)	5 (11.36)	32 (72.73)	44
Sweeper	3 (33.33)	0 -	6 (66.67)	09
Peon	13 (39.39)	0 -	20 (60.61)	33
Shopkeeper	17 (45.95)	4 (10.81)	16 (43.24)	37
Total	51 (29.31)	11 (6.33)	112 (64.36)	174

highest percentage (64.36) of respondents' fathers were migrated from out of the province. Besides this, 29.31 and 6.33 percents respondents' fathers were migrated from out of town and out of district respectively. The case history indicates that all the respondents' fathers those who migrated under the category of out of province, they were specially migrated from the Bihar state.

The table 6.7 presents the response interms of rural-urban backgrounds of respondents' fathers (migrant). The analysis shows that among Rickshaw Pullers 60.78 percent belong to rural (village) area and against it 39.22 percent belong to urban area. Among Coolies, 56.82 percent respondents' fathers have rural background, while, 43.18 percent have urban-background. In case of Sweepers 77.78 percent have urban background and 22.22 percent have rural background. Among Peons 66.67 percent belong to rural area and 33.33 percent belong to urban area. Apart from these, among Shopkeepers, 62.17 percent respondents' fathers have urban background and against it 37.83 percent have rural background. An overall analysis shows that the majority percentage (54.02) of the

Table 6.7

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE IN TERMS OF RURAL URBAN BACKGROUND
OF THEIR FATHERS IN CASE OF MIGRANTS

Occupational Groups	Response		Total
	Village Area	Urban Area	
Rickshaw Puller	31 (60.78)	20 (39.22)	51
Coolie	25 (56.82)	19 (43.18)	44
Sweeper	2 (22.22)	7 (77.78)	09
Peon	22 (66.67)	11 (33.33)	33
Shopkeeper	14 (37.83)	23 (62.17)	37
Total	94 (54.02)	80 (45.98)	174

respondents' fathers have rural background and 45.98 percent have urban background.

The table 6.8 shows the reasons why respondents' fathers (migrant) left their native place. The analysis shows that among Rickshaw Pullers, the majority (49.02%) respondents' fathers left their native place due to poverty. Besides this 31.38, 15.68 and 3.92 percents respondents' fathers left their native place because of their unstable job conditions, mal-adjustment and enmity respectively. Among Coolies, 52.28, 25.00, 20.45 and 2.27 percents respondents' fathers left their native place due to their poverty, unstable job, mal-adjustment and enmity respectively. Among Sweepers, 33.33 percent respondents' fathers left their native place due to poverty and equal percentage of it left their native place because of mal-adjustment. Apart from this among them 22.23 and 11.11 percent of the respondents' fathers left their native place due to their enmity and unstable job conditions. Among Peons, 36.36, 33.34, 18.18 and 12.12 percents of respondents' fathers left their native place due to their poverty, unstable job conditions, mal-adjustment and enmity respectively. In

Table 6.8

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE ON THE REASONS WHY THEIR FATHERS
LEFT THEIR NATIVE PLACE

Occupational Groups	Response				Total
	Enmity	Mal Adjust- ment	Poverty	Unsta- ble Job	
Rickshaw Puller	2 (3.92)	8 (15.68)	25 (49.02)	16 (31.38)	51
Coolie	1 (2.27)	9 (20.45)	23 (52.28)	11 (25.00)	44
Sweeper	2 (22.23)	3 (33.33)	3 (33.33)	1 (11.11)	09
Peon	4 (12.12)	6 (18.18)	12 (36.36)	11 (33.34)	33
Shopkeeper	5 (13.51)	4 (10.81)	10 (27.03)	18 (48.65)	37
Total	14 (8.04)	30 (17.25)	73 (41.95)	57 (32.76)	174

case of Shopkeepers, the highest percentage (48.65) of respondents' fathers left their native place for the reason of unstable job situation. Besides this, 27.03, 13.51 and 10.81 percents respondents' fathers left their native place because of poverty, enmity and mal-adjustment reasons. An overall analysis indicate that the poverty is the major reason of migration because most of the respondents' fathers left their native place due to their poverty. The highest percentage (41.95) of respondents, fathers reason that they left their native place due to poverty. Apart from this 32.76, 17.25 and 8.04 percents respondents' fathers migrated from their native place because of unstable job conditions, mal-adjustment with the neighbour or society and some sort of enmity respectively.

ECONOMIC STATUS

Income is the source of earning of an individual. It is a most important variable of economic status of individuals' families or groups. It has a direct and immediate influence in the life of a man irrespective of his political, social, religious, cultural and all sorts of boundaries. Such income may be in salaried and non-salaried form. Income and economic status are interrelated with each other. Economic status is a variable of fundamental importance in all branches of social sciences research. The term "economic status" refers to the meaning of destitution, poverty, deprevation, minimum adequacy, adequate, economic comfort, affluence and wealth. These indicate the degree of necessity in the life of man in terms of

physical necessities, than to the amenities and finally to the luxurious life. Such degree of necessities solely depend on the economic status of an individual or family.

Ogburn and Allen have beautifully explained the sociological importance of income.

"A higher material standard of living is one of the great desiderate of mankind and ranks with better health, more education, happiness, the spiritual values of religion and the belief in a life after death. Indeed, in a monetary economy a larger per capita income helps us to get more education and to obtain better health, though it may be of little aid in our search for happiness and spiritual peace. The struggle of organised labour is largely for more income and most of those in business are there to make money. The peoples of the Far East and South East Asia have developed five year plans largely to obtain for themselves more of the good material things of life, that is, a higher standard of living".¹

1. William F., Ogburn and F.R., Allen, "Technological Development and Per Capita Income", *American Journal of Sociology*, 65, 1959, P. 127.

The income is the only one set of statistics which can adequately determine the level of material comfort in a population. In every nation, the amount which individuals or families receive is the most important and effective measure to assess the economic comfort or economic well-being of them. Because it directly influences the living standard and life style of individuals or families. It also affects the resources that the family possesses for its necessities of life, food, shelter, clothes and so on. But all the time it is not necessary that living standardity and consumption behaviour solely or independently depend on income statistics. Sometime a person earns more or having enough resources for consumption but he does not behave according to the traditional expectations. Similarly, a person earns less and have no enough resources to consume for his minimum necessities of life but does not behave accordingly. Such irregular acts are found due to differential thinking, thoughts, desires, aims and objectives of life of individuals or families. For instance, some families have higher income and they may squander their income for pleasure and non-essential things and live at a level of poverty, whereas, other

families have lower income and they may reduce themselves to a very low level of living in order to save as much as possible of their income in the hope of achieving some constructive future economic goals. Besides these, the average income earners rather spend in a more or less patterned way to provide the present and prosperous future needs. Hence, the income statistics or income distribution is the most important component of economic status.

It is very difficult to measure income accurately of individuals or families because income may be received in a variety of forms in the highly urbanised and industrialized societies. Income may be in the form of salary, wages, profits or return from ones investments, gifts, inheritance of property, pensions and some sort of financial assistance or support from governmental or private organisations. Income may be received directly or indirectly. It may be in the form of money or indirect benefits or services. For example, those who own their house are not required to pay rent and save their additional expenditure. Such income may be called as an indirect income. In the agricultural societies income is received in the form of farm products. In such societies it is more difficult task

to measure income statistics of individuals or families. Their income is highly depended on the types and quality of crops which they produce from their agricultural lands. Apart from this, the income of such societies also equally depends on the geographical area, irrigation facilities, transportation, market situation and so on. Their income may be measured by placing a money value on the "home-produced" or "farm produced" items on the basis of price rate of the market of a particular place or regions. The people of such society, sale their commodities into the market and receive cash amount to purchase the non-agriculatural land products for their daily life. But it is quite difficult to measure their monthly and annual income is so great that it requires to generate acurate income statistics.

Income Inequality:

The sociological theories and philosophical orientation of inequality both viewed inequality as consequence necessary and inevitable or not of social organizational features and lazy or unlucky or both while others are talented, lucky, wealthy or industrious. Every sociological analysis of

inequality, such as-functional or conflict and conservative or radical consider that the unequal distribution of social rewards and resources give rise to unequal and stratified population groups. These groups are termed as social classes in Marx's terminology, castes in traditional Hindu society, estates in medieval Europe and in general sociological term - social strata. Like social inequality, we also find inequality in income of individuals or families in the society. There are several reasons of disparity in income distribution among individuals or families which are predominantly prevalent in all societies. The degree of income inequality may differ from one society to another. Bogue² and other social scientists consider that following factors are generally responsible for the inequality of income:

- (1) "people differ widely in their ability, training and drive to earn. As a result, some people are capable of creating much more value in the form of goods or services than other and are rewarded accordingly. Nations all over the world agree that the persons who work hard, who

2. Donald J., Bogue, **Prindiples of Demography**, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1969, PP. 400-411.

who stay in school to obtain special skills and who are capable outstanding, original or highly skilled contributions should receive a greater monetary reward for their efforts than persons who perform the jobs that require little skill or intelligence.

- (2) Various types of work command a different price in the labour market. Certain types of work are paid handsomely, while other types of works, even though they may include a great deal of skill, are much more poorly paid. For example, few people are capable of composing music or painting pictures, yet the average income received by artists and music composers is quite small. In contrast, persons in certain other occupations, such as physicians or dentists, receive very high incomes. Also occupations involving business management are highly rewarding in wealth or power.

- (3) Inheritance of wealth, prestige, or influence is widely asserted to be the major explanation for receipt of unusually large incomes. Parents in all societies attempt to transfer a part or all of their wealth and influence their

off springs. Much of this transfer may take the form of superior education and careful upbringing to hold a high status occupation. But the transfer from generation to generation of material wealth permits some persons to have much higher economic status than they could achieve in the open labour market on the basis of their education and work abilities alone.

- (4) Labour turnover and part-time and part-year employment are responsible for many small incomes. Most workers are able to work continuously throughout the year, but some are laid off for several weeks or months because of seasonal or other fluctuations. Among those who suffer greatly from part-year work are forestry workers, lumbermen, workers in the construction industry and in many countries farmers. Many jobs are offered to people on a part-time basis, allowing them to work only a few days a week. The mining industry is an example of this. Other examples are part-time jobs that students hold while attending school, baby sitting work and the work that older men frequently do as night-watchmen or "handymen" in office or a business establishment. Still

other workers are unable to get in a full work year because of labour turnover. Persons who are just entering the labour force or who have recently left the labour force may have worked only for a portion of a year and may have a low annual income for this reason.

- (5) The system of social organisation, with its accompanying power structure and traditions, also influences the pattern of income distribution. The way in which the total personal disposable income of a nation is divided among the population is determined not completely by economic laws but to a large extent by the structure of the society and by customs and traditions. The amount of income to be awarded to each participant is to a certain extent determined by past history and by widely accepted standards of what constitutes "economic justice". Also involved is the "bargaining power" of the various groups. Among the factors of custom and tradition are laws concerning inheritance of wealth; the dominance over the economy achieved

by either management or workers in an industry by virtue of the facts that they are organised into unions or associations that further the economic interests of the members; the general social status and esteem that people who hold a particular occupation (such as physicians) have in the society; The political philosophy that a society holds concerning the degrees of income differential that are morally allowable; the comparative willingness of a society to close its eyes to the economic suffering of those who are destitute; and the prevalence of humanitarian sentiments to share income in order to put a floor under human deprivation. The tax structure of the national, state and local governments also effects income distribution; if the rate of taxation gets progressively greater as income rises, the effect is to redistribute income after taxes more evenly among the tax payers.

- (6) The physical and mental health of workers is also an important factor influencing income. Workers who are under nourished, who have physical impairments or who are otherwise in poor health are able to earn less. Workers vary widely in the state of their health. This is

especially true after the age 40 is reached. Many workers receive modest incomes because they have impaired health and must hold jobs that represent less than the attainment they would otherwise have. Many other workers suffer from neurosis or other mental disorders and for this reason are unable to hold jobs for which they are otherwise qualified. Inability to work cooperatively with others, alcoholism outbursts of temper and other behaviours that interfere with the work routine force the mentally ill person to accept menial jobs that pay low wages".

Consequences of Income:

Income has many consequences in the life of men. It has a close link with wealth and poverty, freedom and justice and other sources of legal inequality. Income directly or indirectly or one way or the other way affect the upward or downward social or occupational mobility of individuals or families. It is one of the most potential element and important indicator of individual or individual's social status. It is quite observable in the daily market situation or life, how,

wealth, poverty, freedom of will or choice, justice and all sort of legal inequalities are closely related to the level of individual's income. The poor are not "free" to buy costly housing rather their option is to have low cost housing. They cannot enjoy medical care, better education of children, education of expensive colleges or Universities, enough amenities and adequate basic needs of life. Thus most of their freedom of choice or will are quite circumscribed. It happens due to the imbalance between the level of income and the level of expenditure of their basic requirements of life. But, in case of rich, they are "free" to buy and enjoy all their basic needs as well as essentials and non-essential things or good and their freedom of will and choice are not circumscribed at all. This happens due to their high level of income sources and resources. Apart from these, the people of affluent society are welcomed in the finest hotels, cabaret centres, discotheque centres, restaurants but the poor may be turned away, even if they prepared to pay the bill. Similarly, rich are always invited to join clubs, boards and committees and also called for planning and decision making while the poor are never

invited nor welcomed in any of these things. Rather, sometime, decisions and plans are made for them without their participation or without their consent and approval. In this connection Mintz and Cohen³ have rightly stated that:

"Poor drunks stand a good chance of arrest and prosecution for loitering, vagrancy or drunkenness; rich drunks may suffer (or enjoy) inebriation without fear of such humiliation. Rich ladies and their daughters have always been able to have abortions undisturbed by the indignation and arm of the law; poor ladies and their daughters undergoing abortions have had to risk detection and prosecution as well as the dangers of cut-rate operation. Dishonest big businessmen have often enjoyed not only the profits of large scale cheating and tax-evasion but also effective immunity from investigation or prosecution, while less affluent dinquents are often hounded into repeat violations and

3. M., Mintz and J.S., Cohen, America, Inc., **Who Owns and Operates the United States**, New York, Dial Press, 1971.

stigmatised for life by investigation, prosecution and harsh sentences".

Although income is not the only factor which is solely responsible for differential inequality in amount of wealth, poverty, freedom, self-determination and justice. Besides these, sex, race, colour, religion, political affairs and immigrants and non-immigrants also play important role in determining the equality and inequality in society.

Keeping in view the importance of income of an individual or family data are also collected and analysed from the population under the present study. The information about the respondents' monthly income and family monthly income will help the researcher to assess its role and influence in the occupational mobility. The data relating to the respondents monthly and family monthly income are presented in table 7.1 and 7.2.

The table 7.1 shows that among Rickshaw Pullers majority of respondents' monthly income is Rs. 500-700/- and lowest percentage (16.67) of respondents' monthly income have Rs. 700-900/-. Among them 35 percent respondents' monthly income is Rs. 300-500/-. Among coolies highest percentage (41.67) of respondents

Table 7.1

RESPONDENTS' MONTHLY INCOME

Occupational Groups	Economic Status									
	100-300	300-500	500-700	700-900	900-1100	1100-1300	Total		Mean	
	Mid Value	Mid Value	Mid Value	Mid Value	Mid Value	Mid Value	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
Rickshaw Puller	0 -	21 (35.00)	29 (45.33)	22 (34.55)	0 -	0 -	60	563.33	60	563.33
Coolie	0 -	23 (38.33)	25 (41.67)	22 (36.36)	0 -	0 -	60	563.33	60	563.33
Sweeper	8 (13.33)	6 (10.00)	11 (18.33)	22 (35.50)	10 (16.67)	4 (6.67)	60	703.33	60	703.33
Peon	0 -	0 -	9 (15.00)	25 (41.67)	27 (45.00)	6 (10.00)	60	900.00	60	900.00
Shopkeeper	3 (5.00)	7 (11.67)	13 (21.67)	25 (41.67)	6 (10.00)	15 (25.00)	60	800.00	60	800.00
Total	11 (3.67)	57 (19.00)	87 (29.00)	77 (25.57)	43 (14.33)	25 (8.33)	300	706.00	300	706.00

belong the income group of Rs. 500-700/- while lowest percentage (20.00) belong to the income group of Rs. 700-900/- and 38.33 percent belong to income group of Rs. 300-500/-. Among Sweepers, highest percentage (35.00) belong to the income group of Rs. 700-900/-, while lowest percentage (6.67) belong to the income group of Rs. 1100-1300/-. Apart from this 18.33 percent, 16.67, 13.33 and 10.00 percent respondents' monthly incomes are Rs. 500-700/-, Rs. 900-1100/-, Rs. 100-300/- and Rs. 300-500/- respectively. Among peons, highest percentage (45.00) of respondents' monthly income is Rs. 900-1100/-. Besides this, 30.00, 15.00 and 10.00 percent respondents' monthly income is Rs. 700-900/-, Rs. 500-700/- and Rs. 1100-1300/- respectively. Among Shopkeepers, highest percentage (26.66) of respondents' monthly income is Rs. 700-900/- and second highest percentage (25.00) of their monthly income is Rs. 1100-1300/-. Besides these, 21.67, 11.67, 10.00 and 5.00 percent respondents' monthly income is Rs. 500-700/-, Rs. 300-500/-, Rs. 900-1100/- and 100-300/- respectively. An overall analysis indicate that shopkeepers have better monthly income than the remaining four occupational groups. Apart from this, the analysis also shows that majority (29.00) percent

of the total respondents' monthly income is Rs. 500-700/- and second highest percentage (25.67) of respondents' monthly income is Rs. 700-900/-. Apart from these, 19.00, 14.00, 8.33 and 3.67 percent respondents' monthly income is Rs. 300-500/-, Rs. 900-1100/-, Rs. 1100-1300/- and Rs. 100-300/- respectively. The mean monthly income of five occupational groups are Rs. 563.33/-, Rs. 563.33/-, Rs. 703.33/-, Rs. 900/- and Rs. 800/-. The mean monthly income of the total population is Rs. 706.00/-.

The χ^2 test (for frequency distribution data) has been adopted to assess the significance and association between monthly income of respondents and occupational mobility.

$$\chi^2 = \left\{ \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right\} \quad O = \text{Observed value}$$

$$\text{d.f.} = (r-1) \quad E = \text{Expected value}$$

$$\text{d.f.} = \text{degree of freedom}$$

$$r = \text{row}$$

$$\chi^2 = 86.84 \text{ significant (Here } r = \text{category of income at } 0.01\% \text{ level or } P < 0.001.$$

The χ^2 test shows that the respondents' monthly income highly influence occupational mobility and it has a positive relation with mobility.

Since the χ^2 value (86.84) is much higher than tabulated value (20.51). Therefore the result is highly significant at 0.01% level or $P < 0.001$. Thus, we may conclude that the income level of respondents and occupational mobility have positive association with each other.

Table 7.2 gives the information about the family monthly income of respondents. The table shows that among Rickshaw Pullers, highest percentage (68.33) respondents' family monthly income is Rs. 500-900/- and 20.00 percent have Rs. 100-500/- and 11.67 percent have Rs. 900-1300/-. Among Coolies majority (63.33) of the respondents belong the income group of Rs. 500-900/- and 21.67 and 15.00 percent respondents family monthly income is Rs. 100-500/- and Rs. 900-1300/- respectively. Among Sweepers, majority (43.33) percent of the respondents' family monthly income is Rs. 900-1300. Besides this, 20.00 percent belong to the income group of Rs. 100-500/- and equal percentage of it have Rs. 1300-1700/-. Among Peons, highest percentage (46.67) belong to the family income group of Rs. 900-1300/-, while 38.33 and 15.00 percent belong to the income group of Rs. 1300-1700/- and Rs. 500-900/- respectively. Among shopkeepers, highest

Table 7.2
RESPONDENTS' FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME

Occupational Groups	Mid Value	Economic Status				Total	Percentage
		100-500	500-700	900-1300	1300-1700		
		300	700	1100	1500		
Rickshaw Puller	12 (20.00)	41 (68.33)	07 (11.67)	0	60	566.67	
Coolie	13 (21.67)	38 (63.33)	09 (15.00)	0	60	370.33	
Sweeper	12 (20.00)	10 (16.67)	26 (43.33)	12 (20.00)	60	355.33	
Peon	0	09 (15.00)	28 (46.67)	23 (38.33)	60	1193.33	
Shopkeeper	5 (8.33)	14 (23.33)	16 (26.67)	25 (41.67)	60	1106.67	
Total	42 (14.00)	112 (37.33)	86 (28.67)	60 (20.00)	300	915.67	

percentag (41.67) of the respondents' family income is Rs. 1300-1700, while 26.67, 23.33 and 8.33 percent family income is Rs. 900-1300/-, Rs. 500-900/- and Rs. 100-500/- respectively. An overall analysis of the total population shows that highest percentage (37.33) of respondents family monthly income is Rs. 500-900/-. Apart from this, 28.67, 20.00, and 14.00 percent belong to the income group of Rs. 900-1300/-, 1300-1700/- and Rs. 100-500/- respectively. The mean family monthly income of the five occupational groups (i.e. Rickshaw Puller, Coolie, Sweeper, Peon and Shopkeeper) are Rs. 666.67/-, 673.33/-, Rs. 953.33/-, Rs. 1193.33/- and Rs. 1106.67/-. The mean family monthly income of the total population is Rs. 918.67/-.

The χ^2 test (for frequency distribution data) has been used to assess the significance of family monthly income of respondents and its association with occupational mobility.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left\{ \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \right\} \quad O = \text{Observed value}$$

$$d.f. = (r-1) \quad E = \text{Expected value}$$

d.f. = degree of freedom

r = Column

$$\chi^2 = 37.38 \text{ significant (Here } r = \text{category of income at } 0.01\% \text{ level or } P < 0.001.$$

The χ^2 test shows that the family monthly income of respondents is highly significant and it has a positive relation with occupational mobility.

Since the χ^2 value (37.88) is greater than the tabulated value (16.27), therefore, the result is highly significant at 0.01% level or $P < 0.001$. Thus, we may conclude that family monthly income also influence occupational mobility. It may also be assumed that family income and mobility have positive relation.

OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURE AND DESIRE TO RAISE STATUS

The influence of social background, motivation and intelligence also play an important role on social and occupational mobility. The social and occupational mobility must deal with three related phenomena: (1) the structure of opportunities to which the individuals are exposed and their capacity to take advantage of these available opportunities, (2) level of motivation or desire to raise individuals' status and (3) drive as much as they have the intelligence. It has been observed that sometimes, opportunity alone become incapable to be the access of individual progress without motivation or desire. Similarly, motivation and intelligence alone may not be the independent factor for upward mobility, rather all the three factors are equally important and can strongly

and efficiently function togetherly.

Some empirical studies examined that individuals desire or motivations influence their career development and progress. Rosen¹ in his study of New Haven High School boys found that within both upper and lower strata, boys with high achievement motivation scores received high grades and boys with low achievement scores received low grades. Another study was conducted by Douvan and Adelson² who investigated the occupational aspirations of 1,000 high school boys and found that those whose aspirations were tended to be higher belong to warm and permissive family environment which inclined the development of achievement and autonomy and realistic attitudes towards parents and the self. This study also observed that the upward aspiring boys were more likely to sit and share their leisure activities with parents than the boys without higher aspirations. Such many psycho-empirical studies on motivation have been conducted in the different parts of the world.

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1. Bernard, C., Rosen, "The Achievement Syndrome...", in David C. Mc. Clelland, et al., **Talent and Society**, Princeton: Van Nostrand, 1958, P. 210.
 2. Elizabeth, Douvan and Joseph, Adelson, "The Bychodynamics of Social Mobility in Adolescent Boys", **The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology**, 56, 1958, PP. 31-44.

These studies suggest that the people having psychodynamic attitudes are distinctive in nature and their chance of upward mobility is higher than the non-psychodynamic one. Although, the social structure of family is also a crucial variable of the high and low motivations factor.

Keeping in mind all these perspectives, the researcher also tried to assess the level of aspirations or motivations of the population under study and its role in changing the status. Apart from this, an attempt is also made to know the opportunity structure which exists in Malda town as perceived by the weaker sections and its role in changing the occupational status. For this purpose, relevant data are collected which are presented in tables 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8 and 8.9.

The table 8.1 gives the information about the response in relation proper opportunity of earning livelihood of respondents in their native place. The analysis shows that among Rickshaw Pullers the highest percentage (58.34) of respondents think that they have no proper opportunity at all and lowest percentage (8.33) of them think that they have proper opportunity. In this group

Table 8.1

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE TO PROPER OPPORTUNITY
OF EARNING LIVELIHOOD IN THEIR
NATIVE PLACE

Occupational Groups	Response			Total
	Yes	To Some Extent	Not At All	
Rickshaw Puller	5 (8.33)	20 (33.33)	35 (58.34)	60
Coolie	7 (11.67)	24 (40.00)	29 (48.33)	60
Sweeper	4 (6.67)	19 (31.66)	37 (61.67)	60
Peon	13 (21.67)	20 (33.33)	27 (45.00)	60
Shopkeeper	15 (25.00)	19 (31.67)	26 (43.33)	60
Total	44 (14.67)	102 (34.00)	154 (51.33)	300

33.33 percent respondents feel that they have medium degree of opportunity of earning livelihood. Among Coolies, highest percentage (48.33) of respondents feel that they have no opportunity at all and lowest percentage (11.67) of them have opposite feeling, while 40.00 percent of them feel that they have midium opportunity of earning livelihood. Among Sweepers, highest percentage (61.67) of respondents feel that they have no opportunity at all and the lowest percentage (6.67) of them have the positive opinion, while 31.67 percent feel that they have medium kind of opportunity for earning livelihood. Among Peons 45.00 percent respondents have quite negative opinion and 21.67 percent have positive opinion, while 33.33 percent think thatthey have medium opportunity. In the group of Shopkeepers, 43.33 percent feel that they have no opportunity, 25 percent feel that they have opportunity and 31.67 percent think that they have medium opportunity. An overall analysis reveal that highest percentage (51.33) have highly negative opinion and the lowest percentage (14.67) of them have positive opinion, while 34.00 percent feel that they have medium kind of opportunity for earning livelihood in their native place.

The table 8.2 gives information about the overcrowdedness of occupations and the chance of additional job available of respondents in their native place. The analysis shows that among the five occupational groups, 51.67 percent Rickshaw Pullers, 46.67 percent of Coolies, 55.00 percent of Sweepers, 40.00 percent of Peons and 36.67 percent of Shopkeepers have negative opinion about the chance of job opportunities in their native place. Among them 18.33 percent Rickshaw, 15.00 percent Coolies, 10.00 percent Sweepers, 28.33 percent Peons and 30.00 percent Shopkeepers have positive attitudes about the chance of further job availability, while 30 percent Rickshaw Pullers, 38.33 percent Coolies, 35.00 percent Sweepers, 31.67 percent Peons and 33.33 percent Shopkeepers feel that they have a little chance for further additional job availability in their native place. Overall analysis shows that majority (46.00%) of the respondents have negative feeling and 20.33 percent have positive opinion, while 33.67 percent respondents feel that they have little chance for further addition of new jobs in their native place.

It has also been tried to understand the possibility of job chances of respondents in their native place. For

Table 8.2

RESPONDENTS' FEELING ABOUT THE OVERCROWDEDNESS
OF OCCUPATIONS AND SLIM CHANCE OF NEW
ADDITION IN IT AT THEIR NATIVE PLACE

Occupational Groups	Response			Total
	Yes	To Some	Not at	
Rickshaw Pullers	31 (51.67)	18 (30.00)	11 (18.33)	60
Coolies	28 (46.67)	23 (38.33)	9 (15.00)	60
Sweepers	33 (55.00)	21 (35.00)	6 (10.00)	60
Peon	24 (40.00)	19 (31.67)	17 (28.33)	60
Shopkeepers	22 (36.67)	20 (33.33)	10 (30.00)	60
Total	138 (46.00)	101 (33.67)	61 (20.33)	300

this purpose data have been collected which are presented in table 8.3. The table shows that among the five occupational groups, 56.66 percent Rickshaw Pullers, 50.00 percent Coolies, 48.34 percent Sweepers, 51.67 percent Peons and 46.66 percent Shopkeepers realize that it is very difficult to get some job in their native place. Among them 31.67, 43.34, 41.66, 40.00 and 41.67 percents of the respective groups have opinion that jobs are rarely available in their native place, while 11.67, 6.66, 10.00, 8.33 and 11.67 percents of the respective groups feel that the job is easily available in their native place. Overall analysis indicates that majority of the respondents are in favour of the opinion that it is very difficult to get job in their native place.

The table 8.4 gives information about the respondents Willingness to change their occupations. The analysis shows that among the five occupational groups, 83.33 percent Rickshaw Pullers, 85.00 percent Coolies, 51.67 percent Sweepers, 86.67 percent Peons and 56.67 percent Shopkeepers want to change their present occupations while 11.67, 15.00, 18.33, 13.33 and 43.33 percents are not in favour of changing their present occupation.

Table 8.3

RESPONDENTS' OPINION ABOUT GETTING A JOB
AT THE NATIVE PLACE

Occupational Groups	Response			Total
	It is Easily Available	Very Difficult	Rarely Available	
Rickshaw Puller	7 (11.67)	34 (56.66)	19 (31.67)	60
Coolie	4 (6.66)	30 (50.00)	26 (43.34)	60
Sweeper	6 (10.00)	29 48.34)	25 (41.66)	60
Peon	5 (8.33)	31 (51.67)	24 (40.00)	60
Shopkeeper	7 (11.67)	28 (46.66)	25 41.67)	60
Total	29 (9.67)	152 (50.66)	119 (39.67)	300

Table 8.4

WHETHER RESPONDENTS WANT TO CHANGE THEIR
OCCUPATIONS OR NOT

Occupational Groups	Response		Total
	Yes	No	
Rickshaw Puller	53 (88.33)	7 (11.67)	60
Coolie	51 (85.00)	9 (15.00)	60
Sweeper	49 (81.67)	11 (18.33)	60
Peon	52 (86.67)	8 (13.33)	60
Shopkeeper	34 (56.67)	26 (43.33)	60
Total	239 (79.67)	61 (20.33)	300

The overall analysis shows that majority of the respondents are not happy with their present occupations and want to change it if they have better opportunity.

5 x 2 contingency χ^2 test has also been used to find out the association between respondents' willingness to change occupations and occupational mobility.

5 x 2 Contingency χ^2 test:

$$\chi^2 = \left\{ \frac{(O - E)}{E} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Here } O = \text{Observed value} \\ E = \text{Expected value} \end{array}$$

$$\chi^2 = 25.39 \text{ is} \quad \text{d.f.} = \text{Degree of freedom}$$

highly significant at 0.01% r = Row

level or $P < 0.001$ C = Column

The above χ^2 test reveals that the result is highly significant and it also indicates that occupational mobility is depended on the occupational category or group as well.

Since the χ^2 value (25.39) is greater than the tabulated value (18.87), therefore, the result is significant at 0.01% level or $P < 0.001$. Thus, we may conclude that the nature occupational mobility is also

associated with the willingness to change occupations by the respective occupational groups or respondents of the present study.

The table 8.5 gives information about the reasons why respondents want to change their occupations. The analysis shows that among the five occupational groups, 50.94 percent Rickshaw Pullers, 45.09 percent Coolies, 34.69 percent Sweepers, 34.69 percent Peons and 47.05 percent Shopkeepers want to change occupations due to less income from their present occupations. Among them 7.55, 9.80, 16.34, 17.30, and 8.33 percents of the respective groups wish to change it as it does not suit to their temperament, while 18.86, 17.65, 4.08, 21.16 and 23.53 percents of the respective groups want to change as they think that they may shine if they can adopt some other occupations. Similarly, 22.65, 27.46, 44.89, 26.92 and 20.59 percents of the same respective groups want to change their occupations, keeping in view that they may be able to increase their prestige and social status. The overall analysis indicates that the highest percentage of respondents are not happy with their present income level and due to this reason they are very much eager to change their present occupation. Besides this, a considerable number of

Table 8.5

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE TO CHANGE THE OCCUPATIONS
DUE TO CERTAIN REASONS

Occupational Groups	Less Income	Does not Suit to the temperament	May Shine if Adopt other Occupation	May Increase Prestige and Social Status	Total
Rickshaw Puller	27 (50.94)	4 (7.55)	10 (18.86)	12 (22.65)	53
Coolie	23 (45.09)	5 (9.80)	9 (17.65)	14 (27.46)	51
Sweeper	17 (34.69)	8 (16.34)	2 (4.08)	22 (44.89)	49
Peon	18 (34.62)	9 (17.30)	11 (21.16)	14 (26.92)	52
Shopkeeper	16 (47.05)	3 (8.33)	8 (23.53)	7 (20.59)	34
Total	101 (42.25)	29 (12.13)	40 (16.74)	69 (28.88)	239

respondents also are not satisfied with their present prestige and social status. Keeping these things in mind, they also prefer to change their present occupations.

The table 8.6 provides informations about reasons of not changing the respondents' occupations. The analysis shows that among Rickshaw Pullers, 57.14 percent respondents do not want to change their occupation as they have no resources to change it, while, 42.86 percent reason that they have no opportunity to change their present occupation. Among Coolies, 11.12 percent felt that they will not get success, 33.33 percent respondents reason that they have no resources to change it, 22.22 percent respondents think that they have no opportunity and 33.33 percent of them reason that due to lack of education, they will not be able to change their present occupation. Among Sweepers, 27.27 percent respondents reason that their tradition will not allow to have any other occupation, 18.18 percent say that they are not interested to change it, 36.37 percent feel that they have no opportunity that they can change their occupation and again 18.18 percent reason that

Table 8.6

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE TOWARDS NOT CHANGING THE OCCUPATION

Occupational Groups	Response							
	Tradition Does Not Have to Have Other Occupation	People Will Not Allow	Does Not Take Interest	Will Not Get Success	Do Not Have Resources to Change It	Do Not Opportunity	Does Not Have Education	Total
Rickshaw Puller	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	4 (57.14)	3 (42.86)	0 -	7
Coolie	0 -	0 -	0 -	1 (11.12)	3 (33.33)	2 (22.22)	3 (33.33)	9
Sweeper	3 (27.27)	0 -	2 (18.18)	0 -	0 -	4 (36.37)	2 (18.18)	11
Peon	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	2 (25.00)	4 (50.00)	2 (25.00)	8
Shopkeeper	0 -	0 -	7 (26.92)	4 (15.38)	9 (34.62)	5 (19.23)	1 (3.85)	26
Total	3 (4.92)	0 -	9 (14.76)	5 (8.20)	18 (29.50)	18 (29.50)	8 (13.12)	61

due to lack of education, they are handicapped to change their occupation. Among Peons 25.00 percent reason that they have no resources to change and equal percentage of it reasons that because of lack of education they are unable to change, while 50.00 percent of them reason that due to non-availability of opportunity, they are unable to change their present occupation. Among Shopkeepers, 26.92 percent respondents reason that they are not interested to change, 15.38 percent reason that if they change it they will not get success, 34.62 percent reason that they have no resources to change, 19.23 percent feel that they have no opportunity to change and only 3.85 percent respondents reason that due to lack of education, they are unable to change their present occupation. An overall analysis reveals that majority of the respondents point out two important reasons i.e. lack of resources and lack of proper opportunities due to which they are unable to change their present occupations.

The table 8.7 gives information about the measure which have been adopted by respondents in order to change their occupation. The analysis shows that among the

Table 8.7

WHAT MEASURES HAVE THE RESPONDENTS TAKEN TO CHANGE THEIR OCCUPATIONS

Occupational Groups	Response				Total
	Tried to Get Another One	Worked Hard to Earn More	Contacted Some Other Resourceful Persons	Not Tried	
Rickshaw Puller	19 (35.85)	10 (18.87)	11 (20.75)	13 (24.53)	53
Coolie	16 (31.37)	14 (27.46)	12 (23.53)	9 (17.64)	51
Sweeper	6 (12.25)	11 (22.45)	9 (18.37)	23 (46.93)	49
Peon	13 (25.00)	11 (21.16)	10 (19.23)	18 (34.61)	52
Shopkeeper	11 (32.35)	17 (50.00)	2 (5.88)	4 (11.77)	34
Total	65 (27.19)	63 (26.35)	44 (18.42)	67 (28.04)	239

five occupational groups, 35.85 percent Rickshaw Pullers, 31.37 percent Coolies, 12.25 percent Sweepers, 25.00 percent Peons and 32.35 percent Shopkeepers simply they tried to get another professions. Among them, 18.87, 27.46, 22.45, 21.16 and 50.00 percents of the respective groups worked hard to earn more in order to change their occupations, while 20.75, 23.53, 18.37, 19.23 and 5.88 percents of respondents contacted some other resourceful persons to change their present occupations and pursue another one. Similarly, 24.53, 17.64, 46.93, 34.61 and 11.77 percents of respondents of the respective groups want to change their present occupations but interestingly, they did not try nor they adopted any measure to change it. An overall analysis reveals that highest percentage (28.04%) of respondents did adopt any measure to change their present occupations. Besides this, 27.19 percent respondents simply say that they tried to get another one, 26.35 percent worked hard to change their occupation and 18.42 percent respondents contacted some other resourceful persons in order to get their present occupations changed.

The table 8.8 gives information about the respondents' willingness to do hard work to get better occupations.

Table 8.8

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE TOWARDS HARD WORK
TO GET BETTER OCCUPATION

Occupational Groups	Response			Total
	Yes	To Some Extent	Not at All	
Rickshaw Puller	39 (65.00)	19 (31.67)	2 (3.33)	60
Coolie	31 (51.67)	23 (38.33)	6 (10.00)	60
Sweeper	19 (31.67)	37 (61.66)	4 (6.67)	60
Peon	47 (78.33)	12 (20.00)	1 (1.67)	60
Shopkeeper	41 (68.33)	16 (26.67)	3 (5.00)	60
Total	177 (59.00)	107 (35.67)	16 (5.33)	300

The analysis reveals that among the five occupational groups 65.00 percent Rickshaw Pullers, 51.67 percent Coolies, 31.67 percent Sweepers, 78.33 percent Peons and 68.33 percent Shopkeepers are ready to do hard work and 31.67, 38.33, 61.66, 20.00 and 26.67 percents of the respective groups are willing to do medium kind of hard work, while, 3.33, 10.00, 6.67, 1.67 and 5.00 percents of the respective groups are in opinion that they can not do any more hard work than their present capacity. An overall analysis shows that highest percentage (59.00%) of respondents are still very much eager to do more hard work than their present capacity and lowest percentage (5.33%) of them are unable to do hard work more than their present capacity, while 35.67 percent are ready to do medium kind of hard work than their present ability.

The table 8.9 gives information about the respondents intention in taking risk to enter into new occupation. The analysis shows that among the five occupational groups, 70.00 percent of Rickshaw Pullers, 51.67 percent Coolies, 28.33 percent Sweepers, 75.00 percent peons and 61.67 percent Shopkeepers are highly interested to take any risk to enter into new occupation and 25.00, 38.33, 53.33, 23.33 and 26.66

Table 8.9

RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE TOWARDS TAKING RISK TO
ENTER INTO NEW OCCUPATION

Occupational Groups	Response			Total
	Yes	To Some Extent	Not at All	
Rickshaw Puller	42 (70.00)	15 (25.00)	3 (5.00)	60
Coolie	31 (51.67)	23 (38.33)	6 (10.00)	60
Sweeper	17 (28.33)	32 (53.33)	11 (18.34)	60
Peon	45 (75.00)	19 (31.67)	1 (1.67)	60
Shopkeeper	37 (61.67)	16 (26.66)	7 (11.67)	60
Total	172 (57.33)	100 (33.33)	28 (9.34)	300

percents of the respective groups have shown their medium interest to enter into new profession, while only 5.00, 10.00, 18.34, 1.67 and 11.67 percents of the respective groups are not interested or do not dare to take risk at all to enter into new occupation. An overall analysis reveals that majority of the respondents are ready to take any risk to enter into new profession, while lowest percentage of them do not dare to take risk to enter into new occupations.

CONCLUSION

An overall analysis of the studies conducted about social and occupational mobility in the rural and urban settings in India as well as in other countries of the world (which are already analysed in the first chapter) lead the researcher to conclude that certain factors are responsible in facilitating or impeding the occupational mobility. These factors help individuals to move upward or downward in the hierarchy of occupational positions. Such upward and downward occupational movement make the individuals income and prestige higher or lower in comparison to the previous one. The important point in the analysis of occupational mobility, that, it is not sufficient for a student of social stratification to study only the

degree or nature of mobility that takes place in the life of individuals or group at a particular span of time. But, in order to understand the process of social stratification, it is also necessary to find out how individuals move upward or downward in the hierarchy of social and occupational positions and what factors influence them to do so.

Keeping the above things in view, the present investigation made an humble attempt to assess and find out factors which facilitate or impede occupational mobility among the weaker sections. The analysis of the existing literature on this subject and the studies conducted indicate variety of factors, that in one or the other way affect or influence the occupational mobility. The present study concentrate on some of these factors, such concentrates on some of these factors, such as: education, migration, economic status, opportunity structure and desire to raise one's status which influence the mobility among the weaker sections of Malda. In this chapter the summary of all the finding have been presented. The conclusions which emerged from the findings have also been outlined as under.

- 1.1 The majority of the Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers belong to the age group of 45-55 years. Sweeper is the only occupational group, majority of whom belong the age group of 35-45 years. Overall, the majority of the total population belong to the age group of 45-55 years. The mean age of the occupational groups of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers in rounded figures are 46, 48, 50 and 49 years respectively, while the mean age of sweepers is 44 years. The mean age of the total population is 47 years.
- 1.2 The lowest age group among Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers and Shopkeepers is 25-35 years and the percentage of age group of the respective occupational groups are, 10.00, 5.00, and 20.00 and 3.33 percents respectively. But, Peon is the exception of it.
- 1.3 The conclusion arises out of the above findings that the occupational groups of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers enter into the occupations at their late age than the occupational group of sweepers. The occupational group of sweepers enter into the

occupation at their early age due to its easy availability, very negligible investment in the occupation and less requirement of hard labour.

- 2.1 In the entire sample, the highest percentage of respondents belong to Male and lowest percentage of them belong to female sex. Their corresponding percentages are 94.00 and 6.00 percents. Out of the five occupational groups, Sweeper is the exception as it comprises of both male and female. The percentages of both male and female respondents among Sweepers are 70.00 and 30.00 respectively.
- 2.2 The above findings indicate that the profession of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers are only pursued by male, while the profession of Sweeper is pursued by both male and female. It may be concluded that the engagement of female with this occupation is because of its easy availability, non-investment due to unavoidable circumstances and for the maintenance of privacy of the home or non-entry of male Sweepers into the house for its safety reasons.

- 3.1 Out of the total population 97.00 percent is married and 3.00 percent is divorced. Out of this 3.00 percent divorcee, 0.67 percent are males divorcee and 2.33 percent female divorcee. It is important to note that the divorcees are only found among the Sweepers out of five occupational groups.
- 3.2 It may be concluded that due to female represnetation into the occupation, women are more or less economically independent. May be due to such economic freedom of husband and wife may cause or lead to superiority or inferiority complex between the couples. In some cases, habitual drunkenness of male Sweeper also may cause marital tension and ultimately lead to divorce.
- 4.1 Overall, majority of the respondents are Hindus. The percentage of Hindu and Muslim of the total population are 83.33 and 16.67 percents respectively.
- 4.2 The four occupations (i.e. Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers) are pursued by both Hindus and Muslims, but the occupation of sweeper is only pursued by Hindus only and not a single Muslim representation is found.

5.1 There are twelve different castes found among the five occupational groups. These are Brahmin, Kayasta, Dom, Teli, Napit, Malakar, Dhopa, Hari, Baniya, Muchi, Sarnakar and Sudra. Dom caste has the highest representation in the entire sample and Malakar has the second highest representation in the total sample, while Brahmin has got the third position. Their corresponding percentage are 20.66, 18.00 and 11.00 percents. Apart from this, 16.67 percent represents other category. In fact, this other category is Muslims.

5.2 It may be concluded that the occupation of Sweeper is only pursued by Dom caste. It is important to note that even among Hindus no other caste follow this profession other than the Dom caste. It is also clear that Brahmin caste is also involved in the occupations of Rickshaw Pullers, Peons and Shopkeepers, although these are not the traditional occupations of Brahmins.. Besides these, Muslims could not specify their caste, as it does not prevail among the Muslim community of Malds.

6.1 Among Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies and Sweepers, the majority of them have a family size of 5-6 members, while among Peons and Shopkeepers, the majority of them have a family size of 3-4 members. Thus the majority of them have the family size of 5-6 members and a very few of them consist of the family size of 9-10 members.

The average family size of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies and Shopkeepers is of about 5 members and among Sweepers it is 6, and among Peons it is 4 only. The average family size is of about 5 members for whole sample.

6.2 The family size of sweepers is the biggest among all the five occupational groups and it is smallest among the peons. It may be concluded that the Peons are educationally better off and has a smaller size of family. It is quite possible that the education might have influenced their family size.

7.1 In all the five occupational groups it has been found that they are living in the nuclear type of family. It is clear that about 90.67 percent respondents are having nuclear family whereas only 8.33 percent are having the joint family

and a very negligible number (i.e. 1%) is to have extended type family.

- 8.1 The highest illiteracy is found among Sweepers and it is lowest among Shopkeepers. The level of education is highest (upto high school) among Peons and it is lowest among the sweepers. Shopkeepers stand second in regards to the level of education i.e. upto high school. In the entire sample, merely 24 percent respondents are educated upto high school level.
- 8.2 Despite the fact that a few respondents are educated upto high school level among the occupational group of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies and Sweepers, even, they could not manage to have anyother better occupations than their present one. Still the illiteracy is the cause of ill fate for the weaker sections.
- 9.1 The majority of respondents of all the five occupational groups have opined that success is possible only through education. Apart from this, few percentages of all the five occupational groups show their indifference as well as have direct negative attitudes towards education and its effectiveness to the role of success. Overall, highest percentage (50.67) of

respondents have positive opinion about education and its role, while 23.00 percent show their indifference and 26.33 percent directly oppose it.

9.2 It is believed in the above findings that education plays a vital role in achieving successes. Although, few percentage of the respondents feel that it is not true, may be they have some bitter experience with it.

10.1 The majority of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers and Peons have opined that profitable occupations can be achieved through education but majority of the shopkeepers do not feel so and show their indifference. Apart from these, few of them of the five occupational groups show their indifference and also have direct negative attitude towards education and its role in achieving the profitable occupations. Thus the highest percentage i.e. 45.00 percent of the respondents have positive view about the role of education in getting profitable occupations, while 31.67 percent show their indifference and 23.33 percent have direct negative attitudes

towards education in achieving the profitable occupations.

10.2 It may be concluded that education still plays a vital role in achieving the profitable occupations or better jobs.

11.1 The majority percentage of all the five occupational groups intended to acquire higher education, while few of these occupational groups have shown their indifference and negative attitudes towards it. Overall, the highest percentage (60%) of the respondents wanted to get higher education, while, 13.67 percent have shown their indifference and 26.33 percent have shown their negative attitude towards getting high education.

11.2 The majority of the respondents wanted to have higher education, while only few have shown their negative attitude in getting higher education. But, due to several reasons and unavoidable circumstances they could not achieve it.

12.1 The majority of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers due to poverty could not get higher education, while majority of Sweepers

reasons that they could not get higher education because of lack of opportunity. Overall, the highest percentage of the total population argue that due to poverty, they could not get higher education or vocational training, while lowest percentage (4%) of them give other reasons.

12.2 The above findings indicate that poverty is the main cause due to which the people of weaker sections could not achieve higher education or vocational training. The lack of opportunity also affected the educational attainment of these occupational groups, especially of Sweepers.

13.1 The majority of Rickshaw Pullers do not like to take higher education because they do not think in that term, while majority of Coolies did not get it because of their ignorance. Apart from these, the occupational group of Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers give reasons that they could not get it mainly due lack of proper guidance. Overall, majority (9.00%) of this total population reason that due to lack of proper guidance they do not like to acquire higher education or vocational training.

- 13.2 Most of the total population of this category do not like or wish to acquire higher education or vocational training due to the lack of proper guidance. Apart from this, ignorance and lack of interest are also important reasons behind the respondents' non-interest in getting higher education.
- 14.1 The majority of Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers agreed that education gives perfection, while majority of Rickshaw Pullers are indifferent towards this statement. Overall, the highest percentage of respondents agree with the statement and the lowest percentage of them disagree with this.
- 14.2 The majority of Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers agree with the statement that education develops new abilities, while majority of the Rickshaw Pullers are in quite disagreement with the statement. Overall, the highest percentage (49%) of the total respondents agree with the statement while the lowest percentage of them disagree with the statement.

- 14.3 The majority of all the five occupational groups agree with the statement that education helps men to solve their own problems. Overall, the majority of the total population agree that education helps men to solve problems. The lowest percentage of them are indifferent towards this.
- 14.4 The majority of Rickshaw Pullers and Sweepers disagree with the statement that education helps men to lead honourable life, the majority of Peons and Shopkeepers agree with the statements and majority of Sweepers are indifferent towards this statement. Overall, the majority of the total respondents agree with the statement and lowest percentage of them are indifferent towards this statement.
- 14.5 The majority of Rickshaw Pullers, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers agree that education helps men to attain high position in the society. But, majority of Coolies are indifferent towards the statement. Overall, the highest percentage (41.33%) agree with the statement, while, lowest percentage (29.00%) of them are indifferent

towards the statement that education helps men to attain high position in the society.

- 14.6 The majority of Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies are indifferent towards the statement that education is no more important to the people, while majority of Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers agree that education no more remained important.

Overall, the highest percentage (36.67%) agree that education is no more remained important to the people and lowest percentage (31.33) of them disagree with the statement.

- 14.7 The majority of all the five occupational groups disagree with the statement that education makes a man useless. Overall, the highest percentage (33.33%) of the total population disagree with the statement, while, lowest percentage (30.67%) of them are indifferent with the statement.

- 14.8 The majority of all the five occupational groups confirm with the statement that education is good or useful if it is acquired in good institution. Overall, the highest percentage (39.67%) of the respondents agree with the statement and lowest percentage (30.00%) of them disagree with the statement.

- 14.9 The above findings lead to conclude that majority of the total respondents agree with the statement that education gives perfection to the human being, it certainly develops new abilities, helps to lead honourable life and helps to attain better position in the society. Apart from these, it is also understood that education is still useful if it is acquired in good institution.
- 15.1 The majority of Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers are migrants while majority of Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies are non-migrants. Overall, the highest percentage (60.67%) of the total population is migrants and lowest percentage (39.33%) is non-migrant.
- 15.2 The majority of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers (among the migrants) are out of province, especially from Katihar and Purnia districts of Bihar state. Apart from this, few percentages belong to both out of town and the district as well. Overall, the majority percentage (82.50%) of the total (migrants) are from other province, while, lowest percentage (12.71%) of them come from other towns.

- 15.2 The majority of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies and Peons are from villages, while majority of Sweepers and Shopkeepers have urban background. Overall, the highest percentage (56.77%) belong to rural area and lowest percentage of them belong to urban areas (i.e. 43.33%).
- 15.4 The majority percentage of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies and Sweepers migrated from their native place due to poverty, while majority percentage of Peons and Shopkeepers left their native places due to the temptation of better jobs. Overall, the highest percentage (42.37%) left their native places due to the poverty. Apart from this, a large percentage (36.45%) of respondents also left their native places due to the temptation of better jobs.
- 15.5 The above findings indicate that most of the respondents migrated from their native place with the hope that they will get better job and remuneration as well. This ultimately lead them to be upward mobile in the hierarchy of occupations.
- 15.6 The majority percentage of respondents' fathers among Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and

Shopkeepers are non-migrants, while, majority percentage of respondents' fathers among Sweepers are migrants. Overall, the highest percentage of respondents fathers are non-migrants.

15.7 The majority percentages of the respondents' fathers among Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies and Sweepers left their native places due to poverty, while, fathers of the Peons and Shopkeepers left their native places due to the temptation of better jobs. Overall, the highest percentage of the respondents' fathers migrated from their native place due to the poverty reason. Apart from this, a considerable percentage of respondents' fathers left their native place due to the temptation of better jobs.

15.8 The majority percentages of the respondents' fathers among Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers and Peons migrated from out of the province, especially from Bihar state, while majority percentages of fathers among Shopkeepers migrated from out of the town. Overall, the highest percentage of respondents fathers migrated from out of the province.

- 15.9 The majority percentages of the respondents' fathers among R. Pullers, Coolies and Peons had rural background, while among Sweepers and Shopkeepers, majority percentages had urban background. Overall, the highest percentage of respondents' fathers had rural background.
- 15.10 The majority percentages of the respondents' fathers of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers and Peons migrated from their native place due to the poverty, while among Shopkeepers, they migrated due to unstable jobs. Overall, majority of the respondents' fathers were migrated due to their poverty reason.
- 15.11 The above findings lead to conclude that most of the respondents fathers left their native places and migrated in Malda town with the hope that they will get better job and remuneration as well, which certainly improve their socio-economic conditions. This indicates that migration helps individuals to move upward in the hierarchy of social and occupational positions. The χ^2 test also supplements the above findings.

16.1 The majority percentage of Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies' monthly income is Rs. 500-700/-. The monthly income of majority Sweepers is Rs. 700-900/-. The monthly income of the majority Peons is Rs. 900-1100/-, while the monthly income of majority shopkeepers is Rs. 700-900/-. Overall, the highest percentage (29.99%) of respondents' monthly income is Rs. 500-700/-. The mean monthly income of Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies is at the most the same i.e. Rs. 563/-. Apart from this, the mean monthly income of Sweepers, Peons and Shopkeepers is Rs. 703/-, Rs. 900/- and Rs. 800/- respectively. The mean monthly income of the total respondents is Rs. 700/-

16.2 The majority percentage of respondents among Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies family monthly income is Rs. 500-900/-. Similarly, the highest percentage of respondents among Sweepers and Peons family monthly income is Rs. 900-1300/-, while, among Shopkeepers, it is Rs. 1300-1700/-. Overall, the highest percentage of the total respondents family monthly income is Rs. 500-900/-. The mean family monthly income

of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Sweepers, Peons and shopkeepers is about Rs. 666/-, Rs. 673/-, Rs. 953/-, Rs. 1193/- and Rs. 1106/- respectively. The mean family monthly income of the total respondents is Rs. 918/-.

16.3 The above findings lead the researcher to conclude that income is one of the most important determinants of occupational mobility. The X^2 test supplements the conclusion that income and occupational mobility have a positive association. It also indicates that level of income influences the occupational mobility.

17.1 The majority of all five occupational groups think that they have no opportunity of earning livelihood in their native place. Overall, the highest percentage (51.33%) of the total population feel that they have no opportunity at all, while, lowest percentage (14.67%) of them have positive feeling about opportunity in their native place.

17.2 It may be concluded that due to non-availability of opportunity of earning livelihood in their native place, people (respondents) compelled to migrate from their native place. Those who

could not migrate, may be, they are still fighting with their ill fate and could not be mobile upward socially or occupationally.

- 17.3 The majority percentage of all the occupational groups agree that occupations are overcrowded and have a dim chance of new addition in the existing labour force market in their native place. Overall, the highest percentage (46%) of the entire sample have the same view, while lowest percentage (20.33%) have opposite view.
- 17.4 The majority percentage of all the five occupational groups agree that it is very difficult to get job in their native place. Overall, the highest percentage (50.66%) of the respondents also have the same feeling and lowest percentage (9.67%) of them have opinion that it is easily available.
- 17.5 It may be concluded that due to lack of opportunity, non-availability of job and overcrowdedness in the labour force market, people migrated from their native place. It is also understood that those who succeeded to overcome these problems have become upward

mobile in the occupational hierarchy and those who could not do so remained immobile in the ladder of occupational income and prestige hierarchy.

- 18.1 The majority respondents of all the five occupational groups are interested to change their occupations. Overall, the highest percentage (79.67%) of respondents are in favour of change of their present occupations and lowest percentage (20.33%) of them are against it.
- 18.2 The majority percentages of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers reason that they want to change their occupation in order to have better income or earn more. Because, they are not satisfied and unable to manage their family smoothly. It is different in the case of Sweepers, because, they want to change their occupation not to earn more but to increase prestige and social status. Overall, the highest percentage (42.25%) of the respondents want to change their occupations due to the reason of having less income from the present occupation, while, lowest percentage (12.13%) of the total sample reasons that they want to

change as it does not suit in their temperament.

18.3 It may be concluded from the above findings that respondents want to change their occupation mainly due to two reasons. First, the present income is not satisfactory, as it can not provide basic requirements of their daily life and second, mostly, these occupations do not command enough prestige in the eyes of others. It is also understood that these respondents are desirous to change their occupations and looking for proper opportunity to avail it.

18.4 The majority percentages of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies and Shopkeepers reason that they have no enough resources to it. While majority of Sweepers and Peons reason that they can not change because they do not find proper opportunity. Overall, the two equal percentages (29.50%) of the total population reason that they do not want to change occupations because they have no resources and proper opportunity to change it.

18.5 The majority percentage of Rickshaw Pullers and Coolies response that in order to change their occupations, simply they tried for another one.

The majority percentage of Sweepers and Peons say that as a measure to change occupations, they tried nothing, while majority percentage of Shopkeepers agree that they worked hard in order to change their occupation. Overall, the majority percentage (28.04%) of the total respondents say that still they do not try to adopt some measures to change their occupations. Apart from this, a considerable percentages of respondents, in order to change their occupations, tried to get another, worked hard to earn more and contacted some other resourceful persons.

18.6 The majority percentage of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers are eager to do hard work in order to get better occupations, while majority of the Sweepers agree to do medium kind of hard work. Overall, the highest percentage (59.00%) of the entire sample agree to do hard work to achieve better occupations, while lowest percentage (5.33%) of them do not agree at all.

18.7 The majority percentage of Rickshaw Pullers, Coolies, Peons and Shopkeepers is ready to take risk to enter into the new occupations, while,

majority of Sweepers are exception to it. Overall, the highest percentage (57.33%) is dared to take risk and lowest percentage (9.34%) of it is not ready to take risk to enter into the new occupation.

- 18.8 The above findings lead the researcher to conclude that mostly respondents are desirous to change their occupation in order to earn more and enhance social society. It is also understood from the present findings that as much as the present occupations are not prectically met the required endeavour to achieve their longing goals. In fact, those who are desirous as well as succeeded to overcome their prevailing problems and hurdles, have become occupationally upward mobile. The χ^2 test also supplements the summary of the conclusion.

RECOMMENDATION:

A sociological perusal of the present investigation creates avenues for further research on the variables which has not been encompassed under this study. The

conclusion of the research findings suggests that apart from education, migration, economic status, opportunity structure and desire to raise one's status, other variables which lead to upward occupational mobility may also be studied to assess the relevance, utility and effectiveness of these variables. Besides these, some exclusive studies may also be conducted on the factors which affect downward mobility. The present piece of investigation also provokes to conduct a comparative study on occupational mobility among weaker sections (lower class), middle class and upper class of the society. As occupation is one of the most important determinant of individuals' social and economic status in the society, as such, if we study occupational mobility, it will give us an insight to understand how social status and economic status changes from time to time of these three social classes (i.e., lower class, middle class and upper class). It will also help the reformers, planner and researchers to examine the nature of inequality which exists in these groups of social classes in particular and Indian society in general.

QUESTIONNAIRE

FACTORS AFFECTING OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AMONG THE
WEAKER SECTIONS OF MALDA.

Dated

Interview Started :

Interview Ended :

Time Taken :

Name and Address :

.....

.....

1. Respondent No. -

2. Age:

1) 25-35

2) 35-45

3) 45-55

4) 55-65

(b).

3. Sex:

- 1) Male
- 2) Female

4. Marital Status:

- 1) Bachelor
- 2) Married
- 3) Divorced

5. Religion:

- 1) Hindu
- 2) Muslim
- 3) Christian

6. Caste If Any:

- 1) Brahmin
- 2) Kayasta
- 3) Dom
- 4) Teli
- 5) Dhopa
- 6) Khatriya
- 7) Hari
- 8) Baniya
- 9) Napit
- 10) Muchi
- 11) Malakar
- 12) Sarnakar

(c)

7. Family Description of Respondents:

S.No.	Name of Adult	Relation	Sex		Occupation	Income
			M	F		
	Name of Children					

8. Family Size:

- 1) 1-2
- 2) 3-4
- 3) 5-6
- 4) 7-8
- 5) 9-10

9. Type of Family:

- 1) Single
- 2) Nuclear
- 3) Joint
- 4) Extended

(d)

10. Education:

- 1) Illiterate 2) Literate
- 3) Upto Primary Level 4) Upto Middle Level
- 5) High School

11. Do you think that you would have enjoyed better position and got success in life if you had been highly educated ?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) Indifferent

12. Do you think that you would have adopted much profitable occupation if you would have been highly educated ?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) Indifferent

13. Which of the following statements is closer to your view ? Please indicate whether you agree, Indifferent or Disagree.

S.No.	Statements	A	IND	D
1.	Education gives us perfection.			
2.	It develops new abilities.			
3.	Education enables us to solve Problems			

(e)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Education enables us to lead honourable life			
5.	It enables us to attain high positions.			
6.	Education is no more remained important as it does not provide job.			
7.	Education makes a man useless as it disables to do manual and non-manual job.			
8.	Education is good if it is acquired in good insitution			

14. Did you like to take higher education or
vocational training ?

- 1) Yes
- 2) Indifferent
- 3) No

15. If yes why had you not got it

- 1) Poverty
- 2) No opportunity
- 3) Ignorance
- 4) Any other

(f)

16. If not why did you think so
 - 1) Ignorance
 - 2) No guidance
 - 3) Did not think in this term
 - 4) Any other
17. Are you the original inhabitant of Malda ?
 - 1) Yes
 - 2) No
18. If not where did you come from ? Please specify.
 - 1) Out of Town
 - 2) Out of District
 - 3) Out of Province
19. Do you belong to a village or to an urban area ?
 - 1) Village
 - 2) Urban area
20. What compelled you to leave you native place
 - 1) Enmity
 - 2) Mal-adjustment
 - 3) Poverty
 - 4) Temptation of better job
 - 5) Any other
21. Is your father the original inhabitant of Malda Town ?
 - 1) Yes
 - 2) No

(g)

22. If not where did he come from ? Please specify.

- 1) Out of town
- 2) Out of district
- 3) Out of province

23. Does he belong to village or urban area ?

- 1) Village
- 2) Urban

23. What compelled you father to leave his native place.

- 1) Enmity
- 2) Mal-adjustment
- 3) Poverty
- 4) Unstable job
- 5) Any other

24. Income

- 1) 100-300
- 2) 300-500
- 3) 500-700
- 4) 700-900
- 5) 900-1100
- 6) 1100-1300

25. Family monthly income

- 1) 100-500
- 2) 500-900
- 3) 900-1300
- 4) 1300-1700

(h)

26. Do you think that there is a proper avenue of earning livelihood in your native place..
- 1) Yes
 - 2) To some extent
 - 3) Not at all
27. Do you feel that occupations are overcrowded at you native place and is there less chance of new addition.
- 1) Yes
 - 2) To some extent
 - 3) No
28. What are the chances for a person to get a job at you native place ?
- 1) It is easily available
 - 2) Very difficult
 - 3) Rarely available
29. Would you like to change your occupation ?
- 1) Yes
 - 2) No
30. If yes, why ?
- 1) Less income
 - 2)- Does not suit to my temperament
 - 3) I may shine if I adopt other occupation.
 - 4) I may increase my prestige and social status.
 - 5) Any other

(i)

31. If no, what are the reasons ?

- 1) People (Neighbour) will not allow
- 2) I do not take interest
- 3) My tradition does not allow to have other occupation.
- 4) I shall not get success
- 5) I do not have resources to change it
- 6) I do not have opportunity
- 7) I do not have education
- 8) Any other

32. What measures have you taken to change your occupation.

- 1) Tried to get another occupation
- 2) Worked hard to earn more
- 3) Contacted some resourceful persons
- 4) Not tried
- 5) Any other

33. Do you think that you can do hard work to get a better occupation.

- 1) Yes
- 2) To some extent
- 3) Not at all

34. Do you think that you can take risk to enter into a new occupation

- 1) Yes
- 2) To some extent
- 3) Not at all

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